

DIDSURY PIONEER

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DIDSURY, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1937

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Knox United Church Notes.

Next Sunday is Rally Day and a cordial invitation is extended to all parents and friends to attend the Sunday School. We especially urge the attendance of all teachers and scholars.

Rally Day will be observed at Westcott and there will be a joint session of Sunday School and church worship.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed at Westerdale at 3 p.m.

The evening service in town will be in charge of the pastor, and the congregation is asked for a Rally Day attendance.

The times of the Bankers' Broadcast next Tuesday evening have been changed to 8:30 to 8:45, and on Wednesday to 12 noon to 12:15

Basic Wage Minimum Effective October 1st

Continuing the government policy of bringing about improved conditions for the working people as part of the general program of the new economic era, Hon. Ernest C. Manning, minister of trade and industry and provincial secretary, Monday announced that the basic minimum wage of 33 and one-third cents an hour would become effective in the province October 1st.

At first, commencing October 1st, at least four schedules will be made effective at the same basic hourly rate for working weeks of 45 hours, 48 hours, 51 hours and 54 hours.

At the basic rate of 33 and one-third cents an hour, this schedule of hours works out at \$15 for a 45-hour week; \$16 for a 48-hour week; \$17 for a 51-hour week and \$18 for a 54-hour week.

Thus \$15 becomes the basic minimum for all those regularly employed by the week.

Liberal Leader Will Contest Edmonton Seat

E. L. Gray, of Brooks, provincial Liberal leader, announced Monday that he would accept nomination in the Edmonton provincial by-election as fusion candidate.

The election will be held Thursday, October 7th for the purpose of filling the vacancy in the Alberta legislature caused by the death of G. H. Van Allen, K.C.

Mr. Gray wired his acceptance to S. W. Field, K.C., at Edmonton after discussing the matter with his board of directors. He is manager of the Eastern Irrigation District at Brooks.

First candidate nominated for the Edmonton by-election was Jan Lake-man, president of the Alberta Communist party. He was named to run on a Communist ticket at a party meeting held at Edmonton on Saturday night. He has previously contested provincial and civic elections.

Final decision as to whether or not they would contest the seat has not been made by the Alberta Social Credit League. The league had intended not to enter the contest if the fusion candidate were unopposed, thus making a by-election unnecessary.

The regular monthly meeting of Didsbury Branch Canadian Legion will be held at the usual time, Saturday, September 26th.

Community Hall School Fair

The Community Hall School Fair held Wednesday last was again very successful. The number of entries, approximately 900, showed the great interest the children are taking in the fairs.

The entries in livestock, garden produce and school work were outstanding in both quantity and quality, but the entries in domestic science were not quite up to the usual standard. The entries in grain were somewhat curtailed by the adverse conditions prevailing, but some very creditable exhibits were shown.

The schools taking part in the fair were Rosebud, Grand Centre Neapolis, Mona, Gore and Jutland.

The judges, who were from the Olds School of Agriculture, were Mr. E. W. Phillips (livestock and grain); Mr. Maylon (vegetables, poultry and woodwork); Miss McCaig (household and domestic science). Inspector Crispo was judge of the school work.

The merchants of Didsbury offered a number of special prizes and following is a list of the winners:

Mac's Hardware	Best Colt	Glen Roberts
Chambers' Drug Store	Best Bird House	Grace Garner
	Loaf of Graham Bread	Phyllis McNeil
Miss Marie Chambers	Best Woven Darning	Marjorie Pross
A. G. Studer	Baking Powder Biscuits	Dorothy Clarke
Russell's Bakery	Market Lamb	Harold Burns
J. V. Berscht & Sons	Bacon Type Pig	Harold Burns
Ranton's	Embroidery Work	Phyllis McNeil
Builders' Hardware	Map of Western Canada	Marion Persinger
H. Hawkes	Beef Heifer or Steer	Dorothy Liesemer
Jenkins' Grocereria	Dairy Heifer	Enid Roberts
Ray Lantz	American or English	
	Breed of Cockerel	
	Elverne Swalm	
Mrs. Wilson's Ladies Shop	Best Business Letter, Gr. 7-8	
		Phyllis McNeil
	Slip-over Apron	
		Arlene McNeil
Frank Kaufman	Grand Centre School were winners of the Agricultural Diploma, and Jutland School won the Educational Diploma.	
	During the afternoon there was a good program of races and sports. Jutland School, for the second year in succession, were winners of the cup in the relay race.	

At a public meeting held in Lavoy about 80 miles east of Edmonton, G. L. MacLachlan, chairman of the Social Credit Board, forecast Friday night that drastic legislation involving banks will be passed at the forthcoming special session of the Alberta legislature.

"During the next session," Mr. MacLachlan asserted, "we are going to make it miserable for the banks—so miserable that it will be hard for them to operate in this province."

"Every act that has been passed heretofore," he said, "has been in the interests of the financiers who are hollering louder every day because they are being squeezed and are afraid they are going to lose their prestige and honor."

Banks and newspapers were attacked by the board chairman as "tools and weapons of the monied interests."

Farewell Party.

Mr. E. N. Boettger who left on Sunday for Vancouver, B.C., where he has secured a position, was tendered a farewell party on Friday evening by the members of the Evangelical Church.

Rev. A. S. Caughell occupied the chair and during the evening Mr. A. S. Gole on behalf of the congregation presented Mr. Boettger with an auto rug in recognition of his services.

Mr. Boettger had been connected with the church since 1918 and had taken a very active part in its activities. He served for a number of years on the church board and also served as recording steward. He took an active part in the organization of the Albright Brotherhood and was a past president of that organization. For a number of years he was also a teacher in the Sunday School.

All present joined in wishing him success in his new home.

E.V. Young People Organize.

The Senior Young People's Society of the Evangelical Church met for organization Monday evening. The result of the election of officers follows:

Gerald Boettger, President. Mary Wrigglesworth, Vice-Pr. Dorothy Hehn, Secretary. Mildred Deadrick, Treasurer. Misses Deadrick and Wrigglesworth, Pianists.

The meeting closed with a very enjoyable social hour.

GOLF NOTES.

A number of members of the Cartairs Golf Club will be entertained by the local club on Sunday morning, when a return match will be played. All local golfers are asked to be on hand.

The Didsbury Ladies' Shoppe

New
FALL FELT HATS
Just In

Rayon Taffeta BLOUSES . . .
Stripes and Checks
\$1.25

PRINTELLA DRESSES . . .
New Fall Styles.
All sizes.
95c to \$1.95

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GREAT SAVING.

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10 in. Curvilinear Dynamic Speaker.

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Sizes 9, 10 11 only
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SPECIAL NOTICE!

"Mac" has at last decided to change his ad. so PLEASE READ CAREFULLY. For the lucky lady who will be cooking for threshers we have some SPECIAL PRICES to offer.

Large size Enamel Kettles,
2 styles, Ivory and Red.
8 quart size **\$1.59**

Large size Blue Enamel Cold
Pack Canner **\$2.39**

Grey Enamel Kettle **59c**

Dippers, ivory and red **33c**

Wash Basins, white or ivory
and red enamel **33c**

Dishpans, a real selection,
priced to sell, at **45c 55c 65c**

Our Selection of White Tableware is Good. Fruit Dishes
Soup Plates, Bowls, Plates, Etc., Etc.

FOR THE THRESHER

Cup, Gun and Axle Grease in Bulk. Belt Sticks, Rubber Belting, Bundle Forks and Handles, Belt Lace in two styles—steels and leather.

DOMINION SHOTGUN SHELLS. PERMITS ISSUED

Last but not Least.—We can supply your Hardware from a mousetrap to a threshing machine.

FREE.—Bring a copy of this Ad. to the store and receive a Sponge Centre Chore Girl FREE!

MAC'S SERVICE HARDWARE

An Insurance Policy

Writers in some of the Eastern Canadian publications are spilling a lot of ink on the subject of conditions in the prairie provinces and are advocating drastic measures, even to the extent of abandonment of the land to its original inhabitants, the gophers and the Indians.

In some articles, quite patently written by authors not fully conversant with the situation, it is suggested that the soil has been robbed of its fertility—is played out, in fact, and is no longer capable of producing crops even if an abundance of moisture were available.

The people on the ground, the farmers and businessmen resident in the prairie provinces, are not likely to be stampeded by any such suggestion. They know better. They are fully aware that, given the essential moisture at the right time, the prairies are capable of producing quality grains in great abundance and this is being demonstrated to the world in the Province of Manitoba and in comparatively small areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta this season.

The findings of Captain Palliser in his report on the entire area to the British government, 1856 to 1860, have been confirmed recently in surveys made by the Dominion Forestry Service and the Searle Grain Company, the latter based on observations and records over periods ranging up to 60 years.

These reports demonstrate that what Palliser designated as the "semi-arid" belt, taking in roughly the open prairie areas of southern Saskatchewan, southern Alberta and southwestern Manitoba, have yielded 13.25 bushels per acre on a long time average from eleven million acres in wheat on an average precipitation of 10.38 inches per annum, exclusive of snowfall, compared with an average yield of 19 bushels an acre in what Palliser termed the more northerly "fertile" belt on an average rainfall of 12.63 inches over nine million acres seeded to wheat.

These territories and figures do not include what now may be regarded as a definitely arid area in which four million acres have been seeded to wheat.

Excluding the latter the long period records show that in the so-called semi arid belt a crop failure from drought may be expected on an average of one year in four and in the fertile belt an average of one failure in nine years.

As pointed out by Major H. G. L. Strange in an article in "Canadian Business" these crop failure years do not occur with mathematical regularity but, and particularly is this the case in the semi arid belt, sometimes in cycles of two, three or even more years in succession.

While Major Strange is assured that this year marks the culmination of drought severity and crop loss he does not go into the causes of the cumulative drought of the past few years, but there can be little doubt that its severity has been aggravated by cultivation methods over a period of years which have involved the drainage of the multiplicity of sloughs which in former years dotted even the semi arid area.

What has happened is that the earlier settlers found that they could, at least in good years, harvest very large yields in the proximity of the sloughs and came to the conclusion that areas covered by water were so much waste land which, if drained, could be made to yield heavy crops. Accordingly all over the prairies these sloughs were drained off and the land beneath these moisture nurseries was converted into wheat fields.

Fortunately what man has done can be undone, though it may be a long and painful process. The country to-day faces the problem of restoring these natural basins so that they, in the course of natural processes, may transpire moisture to the atmosphere and aid in the formation of rain clouds. Some attention is being given to this phase of the problem by the P.F.R.A. which, as Major Strange says, is "setting about the problem in a vigorous and effective fashion."

This work, however, does not solve the whole problem for the semi arid area or even the fertile area which, according to statistics, are subject to crop failures in every four and nine years respectively. The problem for the farmers in these recurring dry years can only be successfully solved by making available large quantities of water which can be stored and drawn upon when needed in the form of irrigation projects.

Irrigation projects, large and small, wherever feasible must be resorted to as a supplemental to the restoration of shallow waters in natural basins, as an insurance policy against losses in future drought years whether they come singly or in cycles.

Such an insurance policy put into effect to its maximum degree and within the bounds of economic feasibility will place agriculture on the prairies on a more assured basis, provide work for many who need it, eliminate dead-loss direct relief expenditure and do away with all talk of abandonment of land, except for a very small area which never should have been broken by the plow.

Old Controversy Revived

No One Knows How Pepys Pronounced His Name

The old controversy over the pronunciation of the name of Pepys has been revived once more in the correspondence columns of the London Observer. Ought it to be Peeps, or Peppis, or Peps? One correspondent has even discovered a contemporary verse in which it is made to rhyme with "lips" but this may, of course, have been only poetic license.

No one can answer the question definitely now, at least no one can adduce proof positive. Indeed it must have been a problem to Pepys' contemporaries; for they spelt his name in no less than seventy different ways and since the spelling of proper names was apt to be somewhat phonetic in those days, this seems to indicate some difference of opinion as to its pronunciation.

It is odd that he, who told us in such a wealth of detail about himself should have left this point to be disputed.—Christian Science Monitor.

Sheep And Swine Shows

Sheep and swine shows will be held at Saskatoon on October 27, 28 and 29, and at Regina on November 2, 3 and 4, it has been decided by directors of the Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations. The directors also approved of a Saskatchewan exhibit at the Toronto Royal Winter Fair.

Cold moist air feels colder to a person than cold dry air.

There are 14,534 miles of railways in the Union of South Africa.

Has Startling Idea

Scientist At Jerusalem University Believes Universe Is Shrinking

Dr. S. Sambursky, age 35, of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, gives in the Physical Review, New York, evidence the whole universe is shrinking, with everything in it, including even the measurable units of energy.

His idea is as startling as Einstein's discovery of the curvature of space-time and somewhat analogous in setting. Einstein was also a young man when he offered the world his then unbelievable theory. Sambursky, German born, has been a quiet, unknown scientific worker in Jerusalem since 1924, except for two years of science work in Holland.

The American scientific journal in accepting his article considered both its worthiness and Sambursky's standing among scientists who know him.

His evidence of shrinkage comes from recent discoveries made with the world's largest telescope at Mt. Wilson, California. This telescope shows that apparently the nebulae, which are island universes of stars, way out at the edge of visibility, are all rushing away from the earth.

Canada's Coal Production

The production of coal in Canada during June amounted to 1,063,865 tons as compared with 1,037,700 tons in the same month of last year. In Saskatchewan, the production amounted to 22,483 tons, a decrease of almost 4,000 tons from the output in June, 1936.

It is only since 1839 that science has realized the human body is composed of individual cells.

Keep The Best

Shopkeepers In Scotland Reluctant To Part With Wares

In replying to the American complaint that London shopkeepers leave customers to sell the goods to themselves, the columnist of the Morning Post declares that Scots shopkeepers are even more reluctant to part with their wares. For example:

"Some months ago a friend of mine was golfing at Carnoustie. He had left his watch at Perth to be mended, and sailed forth to buy a cheap substitute. He found a wee shop, kept by a quaint little Scot, and the following dialogue ensued:

"I want a cheap watch."

"How cheap?"

"The cheapest you have."

"There's ane I can gie ye for five shillin's. My cousin's had the like o' it for twa years, an' it still keeps guid time."

"But it's too large for my pocket."

"Weel, there's a smaller ane, but it's dear—7s. 6d."

"I don't like the pattern on the back."

"Here's a bonnie wee watch, but it's terribly expensive—9s. 6d."

"I'll take it."

"As the vendor was handing out the change, he said: 'Of course I've a far better watch than that, but it costs too much—18s., and nobody'll buy it, so I just keep it for swank!'" —Charlottetown Guardian.

ALICE STEVENS' RECIPES

FRUITS WITH PECTIN REQUIRED FOR JELLY

Are your jelly glasses all filled yet? If not, this is the time to get busy. Jelly and toast are used not only at breakfast time, but are very popular for teas and lunches. Then there must be some jelly for jelly rolls and layer-cakes this winter.

Acid and pectin are the two essentials in making jelly. If a fruit lacks either of these, it is impossible to make jelly. If pectin is lacking, some commercial pectin or fruit that is rich in pectin can be added. If acid is lacking an acid fruit should be used. Apples are rich in both acid and pectin and for this reason they form the basis of many of our jellies. Our grandmothers knew this and they often combined apples with other fruits in making jelly.

A small cotton bag is used for draining off the juice. An empty 20-pound sugar sack makes a convenient size. Do not squeeze the jelly-bag while draining, as this causes cloudy jelly. Allow the bag to drain overnight, and if the fruit is rich in pectin, a second extraction can be made.

Most of the pectin is found in the peelings and cores of the fruit. Do not peel the fruit, but cut into pieces, so that the cores are exposed and the pectin can be extracted easily. Excellent jelly can be made from the peelings and cores of apples which have been left when a big dish of apples has been prepared for cooking. This is an excellent way of replenishing the jelly supply in the winter.

The length of boiling is very important but rather hard to determine. If overcooked, the jelly is tough and leathery, but if undercooked the jelly does not set. When the boiling is nearly completed, a little can be tried on a cold saucer. The test that I find most satisfactory is called the "two-drop" test. Lift some of the liquid on a spoon and watch as it runs back into the pan. At first it seems quite watery, but as the boiling is completed, two drops form side by side on the edge of the spoon.

The jars do not need to be sealed airtight for jelly. The large amount of sugar present acts as a preservative. The jelly should be covered with parawax and then a paper fastened over the top, to keep out the dust.

APPLE JELLY

Wash and cut the apples into small pieces. Cover with cold water and boil until the apples are soft. Put in a jelly-bag and drain overnight. Put the juices on the stove and boil from eight to twelve minutes. Measure the juice and add an equal amount of sugar which has been heated. Boil the jelly until two drops form side by side on the spoon. Strain the jelly into hot sterilized glasses.

APPLE SYRUP FOR HOT CAKES

Wash and stem McIntosh apples. Put on to boil slowly, using as little water as possible. When thoroughly cooked, let drain through jelly bag. Return the juice to the kettle and boil quickly until condensed to a thin syrup consistency or until a light skim of jelly forms on top. Skim this off and add very gradually sufficient sugar to suit taste. Do not let the syrup boil after adding this sugar. This prevents the syrup becoming jelly. Dissolve the sugar by stirring. Put in hot sterilized jars as for preserved fruit.

Readers are invited to write to Alice Stevens' Home Service, Penticton, B.C., for free advice on home cooking and household problems. (Please mention this paper).

The Weekly Newspaper

One Of The Most Potent And Uplifting Factors In Our Existence

Turning from the city newspapers to the small town press exchanges that come to the editor's desk is like stepping from the slums, full of vice into an old-fashioned garden sweet with lavender and thyme, and the scent of perennial flowers. The pages of the big dailies are so full of murder, thievery, immorality and selfishness that the better news is obscured by glaring shatterings of the Decalogue. One puts the papers aside with a feeling of depression and heartache that the world is full of terrible and unhappy things.

Then picking up the papers that record the happenings of the little towns around us, one gains renewed faith in life. Here are set forth only that which uplifts community—the activities of the business men, the church items, the happy social gatherings of the people, farmers' items and all the thousand and one daily occurrences that make up the simple annals of the great common people, who are really the foundation of this broad country of ours.

Scandals are rarely published in the country newspapers, but if it so happens that decency demands it, the uglier details are omitted, or given a kindly touch that is widely different from the unfeeling publicity of the city press. The offenders may be our neighbors or people we have rubbed elbows with all our lives. They are real human beings to their own people, while to the great city dailies they are merely grains of a sort that are ground out hourly in their news mills.

Sometimes people speak lightly of the country newspaper, but it is one of the most potent and uplifting factors in our natural existence.—Boston Monitor.

Requirements Not Known

Thatcher Wheat May Be Obtained For Drought Area Farms

Efforts are being made by the Saskatchewan Government to obtain as much Thatcher wheat as possible for distribution next spring to farmers in the drought area. Hon. George Spence, acting minister of agriculture, recently stated that the government hoped to obtain between one-half and one million bushels of this variety of wheat through the Canadian wheat board. Additional supplies of other early maturing and rust resisting varieties of wheat will also be purchased although the total seed requirements for next spring are not yet known.

The average man's lungs contain about five quarts of air.

There are approximately six million blind people in the world.

A HIGH ROLL TIME



Ogden's Fins Cutups you on the right track to all the high spots of smoking satisfaction. With this friendly, fragrant fine cut you'll hit new peaks of pleasure in rolling your own. Particularly if you're careful to use the best papers—"Chantecler" or "Vogue". There's a bigger 15c package of Ogden's, now.



Curious Race Incident

Winner Refused To Appeal Wrong Decision Of Judge

Accidents happen even on the best-regulated racecourses, and one of the most curious incidents in the history of the Turf occurred at Goodwood.

The judge was so intent upon watching the struggle between two leading horses, running neck and neck, that he failed to notice another slipping ahead of them on the other side of the track.

The third horse shot past the winning-post well in front of the other two but the judge sent up the number of the second horse as winner, leaving the Duke of Richmond's Dandizette unplaced in a race it had won by three lengths.

The Duke refused to appeal, telling the repentant judge, "I have always heard that justice is blind: now I know it." What Dandizette's backers thought is unrecorded!—News of the World.

Iron And Steel Products

During 1936 there were 14 plants engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel and their products in Saskatchewan. These had capital employed to the extent of \$1,493,785 and paid \$237,003 in salaries and wages to 258 employees.

Like human beings, gorillas are normally right-handed.

And Far Handier Than Older Ways!!!

Here is the most useful waxed tissue package you've ever seen.

This new pack contains 45 sheets of silver white waxed tissue. Through the top of the pack is a metal eyelet for hanging on the wall. Inside, the tissue is held in an ingenious grip so that you can withdraw one sheet at a time by simply reaching out with one hand.

"Presto-Pack" thus becomes the handiest of all kitchen aids. You will wonder how you ever managed without it.

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NEW



PRESTO-PACK

At grocers, druggists, stationers and departmental stores.

Warehouses at Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg

Canada And United States Eager To Secure Control Of Alaska's Profitable Air Lanes

Canada and the United States, each eager to control Alaska's profitable air lanes, will settle the problem next October around a conference table.

The prize is a rich one postal officials at Washington say, for it involves the right to fly large shipments of gold, platinum and furs from Alaska's interior to the outside world.

"People in the States have no idea of the enormity of Alaska's potential wealth," said Harilee Branch, assistant postmaster general. "It beggars the imagination and most of it must be brought out by aeroplane."

The United States first became acutely aware of Alaska's pressing need of a regular air service three years ago. Branch and other officials made flights to far-flung outposts, inspecting the area with the idea of encouraging the development of private air lines, subsidized by government mail contracts. They quietly laid plans to inaugurate a regular weekly schedule from Juneau to Fairbanks via Whitehorse, Yukon territory.

Shorter off-line schedules would be flown from Fairbanks to outlying, isolated regions.

"We were all set to go when there were new developments," Branch asserted.

The "new developments" included preparations by Canada to inaugurate air mail service between Edmonton and Fairbanks via Whitehorse and Dawson. That airline, many hundreds of miles longer than the projected United States route, eventually might be extended, Canadian postal authorities said, across the United States border to Great Falls, Mont.

Because each country must secure the other's permission to fly over or land on the other's soil, Branch said, both projects are still at a standstill.

"I guess we will have to go up there and talk the thing over," he said.

Lesson Well Learned

Cat Now Trains Her Kittens To Leave Birds Alone

The following article is from the Bulletin of the New York Zoological Society:

Distinguished by her deeds, requiring no formal name to set her apart, she is always "The Cat" to the keepers in the Bird House. Other cats there are—the Alley Cat that ranges the alleyway behind the macaw cages, and the Cellar Cats that do their mousing exclusively in the basement. But The Cat is the cat in the quarantine room.

When Forbush was State Ornithologist of Massachusetts he broadcast a questionnaire to determine if any cat had ever been known that would not kill birds. Almost alone in the nation-wide survey stood the four cats in the Bird House of the New York Zoological Park. Not only will they not kill birds, but The Cat displays actual embarrassment in the presence of any live, edible, small bird that may be at liberty in the quarantine room.

It is all a matter of training. When she was a kitten, imported as a mouser, she was taught carefully to distinguish between legitimate prey—mice and rats—and forbidden fruit: birds of any kind or condition. The training was simple. While one keeper held the kitten, another held a small bird and with its sharp beak pecked a few times at the kitten's nose. The lesson was direct and to the point, and as a kitten and later as a cat, The Cat has never forgotten it. To The Cat, the most helpless bird is something to be feared and avoided.

In the course of the years she has borne 54 kittens, most of which have passed some time in the Bird House before going on to homes elsewhere. By some mystery of communication she has taught her kittens the lesson that she learned in infancy, and they also respected the birds in their charge. Whether they, too, in the outside world, taught their kittens the inviolability of birds is an interesting speculation, but of doubtful conclusion.

An Eye To Business

Restaurants Have Reason For Using Nickels As Change

When I paid my check at a restaurant the other day I had 20 cents in change coming to me. As usual in such circumstances, the cashier gave me a dime and two nickels. I said I had been willing to bet on the basis of past experience that she would give me my change in precisely that fashion, and she asked me if I knew why she did it.

I said no, and she went on to explain. It seems that she has, or the restaurant has—I don't know which—a theory of change as a sales agency. If a customer is given two dimes or two quarters or any combination of the larger coins, he pockets his money and walks off. But if two nickels, or at least one nickel, be included in the change, the customer buys a package of chewing gum or a small package of chocolates.

It doesn't always work that way, but the chances are highly favorable, so I was informed.—Baltimore Sun.

Canada Year Book

1937 Issue Deals With All Phases Of The National Life Of Canada

The publication of the 1937 edition of the Canada Year Book, published by authorization of the Hon. W. D. Elder, Minister of Trade and Commerce, is announced by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The Canada Year Book is the official statistical annual of the country and contains a thoroughly up-to-date account of the natural resources of the Dominion and their development, the history of the country, its institutions, its demography, the different branches of production, trade, transportation, finance, education, etc.—in brief, a comprehensive study within the limits of a single volume of the social and economic condition of the Dominion. This new edition has been thoroughly revised throughout and includes in all its chapters the latest information available up to the date of going to press.

The 1937 Canada Year Book extends to over 1,100 pages, dealing with all phases of the national life and more especially with those susceptible of statistical measurement. A statistical summary of the progress of Canada is included in the introductory matter. This gives a picture in figures of the remarkable progress which the country has made since the first census of the Dominion was taken in 1871, sixty-six years ago.

Attention may be called to some of the more important features of the present volume.

Chapter I, treating of the physiography of the country, has been almost entirely re-written and a special section on Economic Geology, prepared by F. J. Alcock, Ph.D., Mines and Geology Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, is included.

The regular section on geology, which will be revised in the near future, has been omitted this year. A special article, "Faunas of Canada," prepared for the year book by R. M. Anderson, Ph.D., Chief of the Division of Biology of the National Museum of Canada, appears at pages 29 to 52. The results of the Quinquennial Census of 1936 are included with the treatment of Population in Chapter V, and a special section on "Occupations of the Canadian People" rounds out the treatment of data from the 1931 census which appeared mainly in the 1934-35 Year Book but was supplemented by later material in the 1936 Year Book. Agricultural statistics of the Quinquennial Census are given in Chapter VIII—Agriculture—which also includes a short article on "Agricultural Progress in Canada and the Dominion Experimental Farms System."

A list of special articles appearing in past editions from the year 1918 to 1935 will be found at page VI, immediately preceding the map of Canada.

The accession of King George VI to the Throne and the Coronation of the new King on May 12 are marked by the reproduction as frontispiece of an official photograph of the ceremony in Westminster Abbey, by official portraits of King George and Queen Elizabeth, and an excerpt from His Majesty's address to his peoples, delivered after the Coronation on May 12, 1937.

Persons requiring the Year Book may obtain it from the King's Printer, Ottawa, as long as the supply lasts, at the price of \$1.50, which covers merely the cost of paper, printing and binding. By a special concession, a limited number of paper-bound copies have been set aside for ministers of religion, bona fide students and school teachers, who may obtain copies at the nominal price of 50 cents each.

Captive Birds

Appear To Live Longer Than Those At Liberty

A story in the London Spectator says a charming member of one Scottish household is a blind canary, which has inhabited its present quarters for 15 years; and was a fully grown bird in full song when first taken there. It is probably 17 years old.

That is a long life for a small bird. I knew of a captive lark that lived for 16 years and was regarded as a miracle of longevity. It is probable that the captive bird lives a good deal longer than the wild bird which has to struggle for life and is liable to danger at every turn and to starvation in the hungry months; but we have very little evidence of the vital statistics of small birds.

Larks are thought to enjoy the longest life, but whether that is true and how long they may live are conjectural questions.

This blind canary is obviously a contented prisoner. He answers a whistled note in very exact imitation, proving his musical ear. Among his accomplishments are a number of devices for discovering his exact position in the cage. One of his favorite positions is to stand under the lowest perch which he can touch with the back of his head. He roosts in a corner where he can feel two sides of the cage with his beak; and his devices for correct orientation enable him to know exactly where the two sorts of food are placed; and he feeds on them at his will, though they are half-way up the sides of the big cage.

Crossing The Atlantic

Will Be All In Day's Work When Commercial Flights Start

Arrived in town is William Constable Breed, one of New York's most important lawyers, for some time president of the New York State Bar Association. There is nothing unusual in his being here. He makes an average of two trips a year.

I mention this because the other day I met a man who claimed to have accomplished his 100th crossing of the Atlantic—and I doubt whether even this is anything like a record. But, if you work it out, 100 crossings mean fifty round trips and at two a year that would take 25 years.

I once heard a group of widely travelled people discussing the number of times they had crossed the English Channel. One of them, who has a London-Paris season ticket, had made sixty crossings in a year.

That wants some beating—except by air-line pilots, who could beat it into a cocked hat.

Soon there will be regular commercial flights across the Atlantic and then there will be Imperial Airways pilots who will make 100 Trans-Atlantic trips in a life-time look very small beer.—Overseas Daily Mail.

To test corrosion of steel exposed to weather, engineers put steel plates outdoors in Maryland 20 years ago and are still inspecting them.

When the quiet man does make a noise in the world it counts.

Results Of Experiments

At Nursery Station For Preservation Of Fence Posts

Common Rootrot Of Wheat

Wheat Plant Injured Most When Soil Moisture Is Limited

Common rootrot is one among many factors tending to reduce the farmer's cereal crops. As it is, however, one of the more obscure troubles—for it works on the underground parts of the crop—it is usually overlooked by the farmer. Affected plants may be killed in the seedling stage or between heading and maturity. As a result of this reduced or retarded growth, weeds commonly become well established in diseased crops. Usually affected plants live through the season and produce some seed. The yield, however, is reduced under Western Canadian conditions. Recent studies at the Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology at Saskatoon indicate that common rootrot injures the wheat plant most when the soil moisture is limited in amount. High soil moisture on the other hand appear to enable the plant to recover very largely from the early effects of the disease and yield an almost normal crop.

This fact suggests that any farming practice which tends to conserve moisture in the soil will have the effect of enabling plants to overcome the effects of common rootrot infections. Thus, the control of weeds, notorious robbers of soil moisture, will reduce losses due to common rootrot, and summerfallow practice, saving the moisture of two seasons for one crop, will likewise give the crop a better chance to recover from common rootrot infections.

Other recommendations for common rootrot include early and shallow seeding. Early seeding of wheat favours the development of the plant before common rootrot infection can occur, because of the cool soil temperatures of early spring. Shallow seeding, provided the seed is placed into moist soil, favours a rapid germination and emergence and consequently a more rapid and stronger early growth; moreover, the underground portion of the stem, which is especially liable to attack by fungi which cause common rootrot, remains short and is thus less likely to be diseased.

rootrots, suspected specimens of the As there are different forms of rootrots, suspected specimens of the disease, with notes, should be sent to the nearest Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology. These are located at Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Edmonton.

A small ravine in the northeastern section of Yellowstone Park is known as "Death Gulch." In the early days, numerous bears, elk, and squirrel met their deaths there from natural poison gas.

Ever notice that the fellow who is always in a hurry is usually late?

Cuddle Toys From 'Odds and Ends'



Household Arts by Alice Brooks

Tots Love These Noah's Ark Cuddle Toys

PATTERN 5932

Fun to sew—inexpensive to make—excellent to put aside for gifts is this collection of cuddle toys. Two pieces with just the necessary "trimming" of ears, mane and tails extra. The kiddies love them! Use up those odds and ends and make your toys as colorful as possible—in short, irresistible. In pattern 5932 you will find a pattern of the three toys; directions for making them; material requirements.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in stamps or coin (coin preferred) to Household Arts Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published.

Results of experiments for the preservative treatment of fence posts at the Dominion Forest Nursery Station at Indian Head, Sask., indicate so far that merely painting the butts or dipping the butts in the preservative material does not have much effect in prolonging the life of the post. Creosote is probably the most efficient preservative, but to be effective the butts of the posts should remain immersed in the oil from 20 minutes to an hour, during which time the temperature of the creosote must be maintained at from 180 to 225 degrees F.

Round cedar posts of good quality will last for many years on average upland prairie soils, but their initial cost is rather high. When the Indian Head Nursery Station was first established in 1903, untreated round cedar posts were used for the boundary fence, and even now, after 33 years, probably 50 per cent. of the original posts are still standing. The average life of such posts may be conservatively placed at 22 years. Split cedar posts, however, will often rot out after ten to eleven years' service, but their life could undoubtedly be prolonged for another ten to fifteen years if they had first been treated with creosote before being set in the ground. In the park areas aspen, poplar and willow are most commonly used for fencing, but unfortunately these varieties have a short life as posts and it is necessary to replace them every few years. This also applies to other varieties that can be fairly easily grown on the farm, such as Russian poplar, cottonwood, maple, and cultivated willows.

Experiments were started on the Indian Head Nursery Station in 1917 by using Russian poplar posts grown in the nursery and treated with creosote. Thirty-five posts were used in this initial test. Twenty-two of the posts were given an open tank treatment with creosote at a cost of around 17 cents per post. Thirteen posts were untreated, to be used as checks. The posts were all of small size, ranging from 1½ to 2½ inches in diameter at the top. In four years the untreated posts were all rotted off at the ground line. The treated posts, which are still standing after 20 years, remain in excellent condition, showing no signs of decay at the ground line. This demonstrates that the Russian poplar, when untreated, has practically no value as a fence post, states The Forest Nursery Station Report, but may be expected after a comparatively cheap treatment to stand up from twenty to twenty-five years.

In 1926 over 400 posts were set out, one-half treated with creosote, the other half with zinc chloride. The posts were of native aspen, poplar and tamarac, and nine other varieties grown in the nursery. In 1928 about 400 more posts, mostly aspen, poplar, tamarac, and cedar, were set out. Half were treated with a preparation known as creosol, the remainder were untreated. With the exception of the cedar posts, practically all the other untreated posts set out in 1926 and 1928 have already rotted off. It will be some years before final results on the life of the treated posts is available.

An Unusual Experiment

Orchardist In Indiana Tries Something New In Grafting

Very interesting is the achievement of R. A. Trott, of Orleans, Indiana, who has grafted on a seedling apple tree 71 different varieties of apples, five kinds of pears and three kinds of crab apples, all of which will produce in turn. The entire list is shown on a copper plate on exhibition under the tree and each grafted branch is properly tagged for identification. Mr. Trott first gained fame among orchardists because of his experiments with methods for control of codling moths which infest apples.

A soap maker has invented a soap so pure it can be eaten. It seems to us that he has gone to unnecessary lengths of refinement, for many women will readily swallow a quite ordinary line of soft soap.

The World of Wheat.

By H. G. L. STRANGE
Director "Crop Testing Plan."

"What with germination, generation, grade, registration and certification, Canadian seed requirements are very complicated."

So said an American friend to me.

"I admit that at first glance they do seem complicated," I replied.

"but the sale of Canadian grains, particularly wheat, on world's markets, depends upon quality, and these seed qualifications promote quality."

"However, you have forgotten LICENSING," I went on. "The most important requirement of all."

The Canada Seeds Act forbids anyone to sell seeds of any variety unless that particular variety has been licensed by the Dominion

government

Only varieties suitable for use in Canada are licensed; so undesirable kinds, and those only "just as good" are kept out of our country.

In addition, all seeds of any classification offered for sale must have a Seed Control Certificate. This guarantees that the germination is satisfactory and that the content of weed seeds, or of seeds of other kinds of grains, is no more than is

permitted by law.

Neither Control Sample Certificate nor license, however, give any guarantee that the seeds are true to any particular one of the licensed varieties; the seeds offered may be mixtures of licensed varieties.

Trueness to one particular variety in seeds is desirable of course, but is guaranteed in a different manner by Registration and Certification.

Following factors have tended to raise price: Ominous political developments in Far East and Mediterranean -- German grain estimates below last year -- Belgian wheat production 15 percent below a year ago -- Late Russian harvest makes slow progress -- Indian native crops inferior to expectations -- Groundnut season disappointing in Tanganyika (East Africa).

The Facts About Banking in Canada

Reproduced from the Second Broadcast in a Series by Vernon Knowles for the Chartered Banks of Canada and Delivered Over a Province-Wide Network of Alberta Stations on Tuesday Evening, September 14th, from 10:15 to 10:30, and Wednesday, September 15th, in the Afternoon from 1:15 to 1:30.

Tells How Bank Customers Have Been Paid \$416,000,000 in Interest in Ten Years... If "Fountain Pen" Could Create Money There Would Be "Land Office" Rush for Bank Shares... Money Not Goods, Only Means for Transferring Goods or Services... Credit is Attribute or Possession of Individual, in Assets and Character... Cannot Be Wiped Out by Stroke of Pen... Next Talk to Deal With Burden of Taxation on Canada's Banks.

In the last ten fiscal years Canada's Chartered Banks have paid out to customers in interest on their deposits over Four Hundred and Sixteen Million Dollars.

In our first broadcast we told you that proper, safe and orderly banking is based, above all things, upon safeguarding the depositor's funds. We now proceed to deal with the "fountain pen" theory. In my travels I have encountered two great misunderstandings:

1. That the Chartered Banks create money by a stroke of a fountain pen — that we just write figures in a book and that is the way our deposits come into existence.

2. That we then loan these deposits ten times over, thereby making vast profits out of nothing.

Now wouldn't this be a great perpetual-motion machine if it were only true. I mentioned that in ten years we had paid out over Four Hundred and Sixteen Million Dollars in interest to attract deposits. If we could create deposits by using only a fountain pen we need not have poured out such great sums at all.

You have all heard about bank failures in various parts of the world and of the losses that were suffered by depositors. If it were true that banks could create money, simply by writing figures in a book, all that would be needed to avoid any bank failure would be a fountain pen.

And if banks could make such fabulous profits on money produced by magic from an ink bottle they would be paying sky-high dividends, everybody would be selling everything they could lay their hands upon to buy bank shares and there would be a Land Office rush at Ottawa for bank charters. We shall deal with the question of bank earnings and profits in a later broadcast but, you will notice in the meantime, that nobody is scrambling to sell all that they own to buy bank shares and there is no Land Office rush at Ottawa for bank charters. Not that there is any difficulty about getting a bank charter when responsible people apply for one.

Now would you not think that if the banks could perform all of the miracles that they are said to perform, some of those who criticize the banking system would secure charters and perform these miracles themselves?

Much of the misapprehension about how deposits arise is based on a fragment taken out of a statement made in 1925 by the Right Honourable Reginald McKenna, Chairman of the Midland Bank in England. That fragment is: "Every loan creates a deposit." From this statement, standing by itself, many wrong conclusions have been drawn. Mr. McKenna is now here in Canada. He was asked in Banff the other day to comment on his much quoted statement. He replied that it was true that a loan creates a deposit but that such a deposit would not be an asset on the bank's books but a liability — a debt which the bank must be prepared to meet on demand just as fast as creditors will demand against it.

He also pointed out that every deposit is a liability of the bank — money the bank owes to the depositor and must be ready to pay on the instant.

You will remember the farmer, William Jones, who figured in our first broadcast. Besides being a hard worker and an honest man, he owns his farm and the outfit to work it, and this year he has a crop. However, he is still short of ready cash. We will use him to show you just what happens in this matter of loans and deposits. The farmers in Northern Alberta this fall are having to use power units with their binders.

William Jones finds that he needs one of these units. It is going to cost him, say, \$100. This time he goes to the bank and asks the manager of the bank to lend him the money. He gives the Bank Manager his note and his account is credited with \$100:—here is one of those deposits that has arisen from a loan.

Now let us show what happens to that deposit. Mr. Jones obtained his loan for a purpose. He proceeds to carry out that purpose. He gives a cheque to the implement man — the implement man presents it at the bank and is paid, we will say, in bills — so the deposit which arose from the loan has completely disappeared. A Bank Manager would indeed have to be a magician to be able to lend that deposit ten times over.

Now some listening critic may say: "But suppose the implement man does not cash the cheque. Suppose he deposits it in his own account — in that case has not the loan created the deposit?" The answer is that insofar as his deposit is concerned, it came from the marketing of his goods — a deposit based on something that is produced, some tangible thing transferred to the purchaser and paid for by him.

This deposit is in the same class as that of a man who saves and deposits a part of his wages. It represents the result of the sale of goods and the wages of labour. These depositors leave their money in the bank because they are satisfied to accept the bank's promise to pay instead of demanding cash. It is the accumulation of these funds that furnishes the basis of bank credit — the basis upon which banks can make loans. But it is impossible for a bank to lend more than the total of its deposits and its paid-up capital.

In the case of William Jones' loan and deposit, by no means under the sun can it be said truthfully that the deposit came from a fountain pen. It rested, absolutely, upon William Jones' assets, the Bank Manager's knowledge of William Jones' integrity and the reasonable certainty of repayment out of the proceeds of his crop. You have all heard that a loan gives rise to a deposit but have you ever thought about what it is that gives rise to a loan? Realizable wealth, character, and the likelihood of repayment by the man who wanted to rent the money from the bank, to make a profit for himself.

Let me present another case where a loan does not result in a deposit. Let us suppose the implement dealer

himself was a borrower at the bank and when William Jones gave him the \$100 which he had borrowed, the dealer reduced his own indebtedness by that amount. What has happened? The total of loans at the bank has not changed — neither has the total of deposits in spite of the fact that the bank has made a new loan to William Jones. What does all of this illustrate? Nothing less than that the bank has fulfilled one of the prime purposes for which banks exist, namely:—It has facilitated the exchange of goods and services; it has aided in distribution and it is doing the things that keep business going.

There is one more point I should like to mention and I am sure it is one which has occurred already to many of our listeners. Let us suppose that Mr. Jones, through bad luck, was unable to repay the \$100. What then? The bank which enabled him to pay his bill to the Implement Company, cannot recover the loan; in other words, it is a bad debt. Too many bad debts would jeopardize the safety of the depositors' funds. It would take the gross rent on more than sixteen loans of \$100 each, at six per cent, for one year, to make up for that one loss.

Now our listening critic may say: "Oh, but in any case you have not enough cash to meet more than perhaps one-tenth of the deposits you hold — so, if everybody called for their deposits all at once, you wouldn't have money enough to pay them. How do you answer that?"

Our answer is that if you will examine the sworn returns made by the banks to the Dominion Government, you will find that in addition to the approximately ten per cent of cash always on hand, there are huge sums in other assets — which the bank owns — of such a nature that they can be converted into cash.

And we answer further, that the whole population is not going to close out its savings accounts all at once.

We answer, too, that banks, by experience, have found how much cash is likely to be called for from day to day. If you have a deposit in a bank, I'll wager that there is many a day — or even many a week — when you do not call for any part of it. You do not put money into a savings account if you have immediate need of it. You put it there because you do not want to spend it. Banks know from practice how much they need to keep in cash to meet the average daily withdrawals. The rest is set to work — some of it as we have said, immediately realizable and the rest in short-term loans or in types of investment which ensure the greatest safety for the depositors' funds.

We answer further, that money is not wealth—it is only a means whereby wealth in goods and services is transferred. Your title deed to your house is not a house; your patent to your farm is not a farm — nor is a dollar bill, goods — it is only a title deed to real goods.

One five-dollar bill is not extinguished the moment one man pays it

to another. If Harry Brown buys a hat from Tom Jones for five dollars and Tom Jones buys coal with it from Jack Robinson and Jack Robinson pays his grocery bill with it, there is \$15 of business done with one five-dollar bill — so you will see, by these plain illustrations, how people can get along and do their daily business, without having to keep on hand mountains of five-dollar bills.

On a train in Alberta recently I met a farmer who held the idea that banks create unlimited money by writing figures in a book. As I talked to him in the smoking compartment of the day coach I found out that this farmer had lost \$800 in a bank failure in another country. With part of the proceeds of his crop he had bought some cattle; the balance — \$800 — he had put into his bank and lost it when the bank failed. I asked him if he regarded that \$800 as simply some figures that somebody had written in a book and he answered: "No, I worked for it." He willingly agreed then, that labour and the production of new wealth had something to do with putting money in a bank.

Out of the fact that banks in practice keep about ten per cent of the deposits available in cash has been developed the amazing distortion that we lend our deposits ten times over. A bank does not, cannot, create credit nor destroy it by a stroke of the pen. Credit is the personal possession, creation or attribute of the borrower. No bank can create it for him. The borrower has it himself by accumulation of assets from his own work; by his own character, ability and willingness to repay.

I would hate to try to convince any Alberta farmer or working man, whose savings came from his own production and his own labour, that his Savings Account was created by a stroke of the fountain pen. And I'd hate to try to convince him that the bank's liability to pay it to him in money when he wants it, can be wiped out by a stroke of the fountain pen.

Canada's Chartered Banks cannot and do not perform the miracle of making something out of nothing with a stroke of the pen. There is no black magic, no mystery about the workings of Canada's Chartered Banks. They operate under specific laws, restrictions and limitations which permit them to accept and safeguard other people's money — your deposits; and to lend funds to meet the legitimate needs of communities, individuals, merchants, farmers and others.

In our next week's broadcast we expect to deal with the tremendous burden of taxation at present borne by Canada's Chartered Banks. Watch your newspapers for the announcements. You may obtain a printed copy of this broadcast by dropping into your nearest bank, or you may secure a copy by mail by writing your nearest bank, or you may read it in the advertising columns of your daily or weekly newspapers.



THE YELLOW BRIAR

A Story of the Irish on the Canadian Countryside

By PATRICK SLATER

By arrangement with Thomas Allen, Publisher, Toronto.

CHAPTER X.

Betty Marshall had quit the Mono school for keeps. So, at the age of thirteen, the pale, bony, young slip of a thing felt that she must now indeed be grown-up miss. In fact, she made some motions of doing up her hair; and from her stirrings about one would fancy at times the weighty care of the entire household rested upon her slim, young shoulders. One of her special concerns was the Lion cooking stove the kitchen now boasted—a black, monstrous creature with thing-u-majigs scalloped on its body. The ravenous maw of the beast seemed always crying out for finely-split, sound body-wood, which its tongues of flame licked up without ceasing; but a grand cooker it was with a handy tank in its posterior for heating water. And the Lion was actually built for warming a room and not, like the old fireplace, for heating a flue. Betty domealed the creature's back till it shone like the hide of a Guinea nigger. And the girl was a rare successful hand, too, at growing fuchsias from slips in old tin cans. But that first winter at home her special ambition lay in getting together the makings for a rag carpet to cover part of the yellow kitchen floor. Betty kept crying out for rags and more rags, and, like the horseleech's daughter, she was never satisfied. Bundles of old clothes came up from the relatives in Toronto. First the garments were taken to pieces and washed; then the lighter colored material went into the dye pot. Finally a sleigh load of rag balls went to be woven at the handloom in the village. We admired the strips of carpet loudly, and, believe me, we treated them with great respect.

There was something of John Truman's grim wilfulness in the temper of his granddaughter. Two years back the Croziers had planted a row of young maple trees down their lane, and Betty was dead set in the opinion that the Marshall lane stood in need of a like treatment. She harped on the subject from Easter on, but, in the throng of spring work, no one lent her a listening ear. Late one afternoon I spied the young miss dragging a couple of stout saplings home from the bush. Her eyes had been bigger than her shoulders. Heavy storm clouds burst on her with the weight of the rain in them, but despite the downpour, the determined young creature dragged her loot to the lane gate. Forked lightning struck down sharp enough to kill a pig, but the girl planted her trees in a futile sort of way, and then darted into the house, haughty and disdainful as a blast of wind.

"The old sow will root your treasures out on you," said I to her. "Your trees should be planted on the field side of the lane fence."

I got no thanks for my free advice.

"I'll tell you what I'll do for you, Elizabeth," I went on. "Come now! I'll make a bargain with you. If you'll get the roots from Mrs. McKim and make a bed of hollyhocks by the gate coming in from the barn, I'll take the team back to the bush next week and get enough trees for both

sides of your lane. But mind now, I want cream hollyhocks!" I warned her.

The young maple trees I planted a few days afterward still stand; and the girth of the least of them at the butt is more than my arms can circle. And as sure as God made little apples, the girl's hollyhocks were nodding and winking over the fence at me by the twelfth of July of glorious memory.

That was the time of the year that grand-aunt Letitia arrived with her trunk and two hat boxes to make the farm the annual visit that disturbed very much the quiet serenity of its household. She came in on William's side of the family. You get that? The prim old maid was a regular go-getter, with time souring on her hands; and she was an opinionated female of the type that busy themselves nowadays campaigning for birth control or something. Of course, it had been Letitia's own fault she never married. Any passable young woman secures a husband if she watches her step and is not too particular as to quality. The grand-aunt had done so much shopping about, I fancy, that she found herself crossing the street when the shops all closed on her, and called it a day.

Letitia lacked the repose of soul that makes a woman a good visitor in the countryside. She was on her feet from morning to night, busy rectifying matters, and cheerfully insisting that everything be done her way. She was a capable woman, no doubt; but to tell the truth, I did not like her cooking. Her pies were of the affectionate kind that stick on the pan. Letitia was a bossy old woman, who stuck her nose into everything. And that, as you'll agree, is a little trying on the patience of a busy, middle-aged farm wife in the throng of the mid-summer work. Not, of course, that Mrs. Marshall showed it outwardly in word or deed—but the strain took it out of her spirit. July is a mean season, anyway, for visiting on an Ontario farm. The intense, enervating heat of midsummer wilts the pasture lands and dries up the wells in the thirsty ground and the fountains of kindness in the heart. The sun swings low on its blistering journey across hot cloudless skies, and sinks in a sullen stillness that breathes an angry threat for the morrow. The temperature itself may not be as high as in more southerly climes, but there is a willing quality to this inland summer heat. Settlers take a long time to adapt their clothing and diet to climatic conditions in a new northern land. Because the winters in Canada are cold, men for a century have been wearing heavy clothing in its hot harvest season, and, all year round, they stoke the fires in their bodies with fatty foods. Some day Canadians will drift away from the clumsy, stupid, Irish notion that clothing keeps the heat out. Nothing delights my old eyes more than the sight of the bare, brown, sinewy back of a young fellow, up aloft in a field, building a load of hay. Here at long last is something indigenous to the soil! The sun gives his hide the bronze of an Indian warrior and the gloss of a ripening chokecherry. In my young days, both men and women in rural Ontario were distressingly over-clothed in the summer season.

July of 1857 was a scorcher in Mono. It was hot enough to crack stones, and stray clouds merely threatened rain as they drifted off to the west, leaving a close, humid swelter in their wake. It was a bad season for Nancy Marshall's poultry. The chick of the bronze turkey is the smartest, snappiest, sweetest little bird that ever rolled out of a shell to chase bugs on sturdy legs, but no feathered thing ever had a more wretched mother. During the rainy spring season, Nancy trailed daily through the wet grass after her turkey hens to reason with them and to feed the young poult on clabbered milk and nettles. Even at that, the survivors promised pride and profit until the hot spell smote them. At break of day, the crazy hens, with their "click! click!" would lead the tender creatures off to chase cracker hoppers over the blistering hillsides, and sharp at three o'clock in the afternoon, the straggling flock would report back at the kitchen door to tell Nancy their tale of woe. Every day, it seemed, weak young birds would drag themselves back to say "peep! peep!" and then lie down listlessly to die before her eyes—without even a kick. It was heart-scalding! What

with the heat, and the throng of harvest work, and Aunt Letitia, and the turkeys, the light of gladness seemed to go out of Nancy's eyes for a while.

Betty's future was the grand-aunt's special care that summer. The fashions of Mono impressed the lady as somewhat rustic; and she strongly urged that, for a proper finishing, the young girl be sent to a ladies' school in Toronto and got ready to make a good match. It was The Toronto Ladies' School on York Street, of which Mrs. Poeller was lady principal, that Miss Letitia favored. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall had seriously discussed Betty's future before Miss Letitia's arrival, but they had quietly laid the matter aside for family discussion at a more convenient season.

"Indeed, Willie!" the visitor declared, "you can well afford it, and the child's future is to be considered."

Mrs. Marshall's mind now hung back from agreeing with a suggestion touching her daughter's future, coming as it did from the other side of the family.

"Indeed," said she, "I don't require to send my daughter to a ladies' school to be taught table manners."

At Mrs. Poeller's school, young ladies were given "a thorough English education, also French, music, dancing, singing, drawing, wax flowers, embroidery, and all kinds of plain and ornamental needlework." Mr. Marshall was favorably impressed with the school because of its regular advertisement in *The Globe* newspaper.

At the height of one of the discussions at the dinner table, Mrs. Marshall raised doubts as to the dancing, and referred to the discipline of the Methodist Connexion.

"You better speak to the minister about it, William," she suggested. "The last time he made us a pastoral call, the man was sighing with thoughts of hell fire because our ladies were washing their faces in tansy and buttermilk."

That, of course, was a sly dig at Aunt Letitia, who flushed up and promptly collapsed into one of her spasms. Nowadays we would describe such a flaccid weak spell as gas on the stomach. The woman was laced up so tightly, to affect a slim waistline, that useful organs were pushed out of place. A pinch of baking soda might have relieved her. She wilted and collapsed.

"Me heart . . . me heart, Willie," she gasped feebly, "the salts . . . Willie . . . me bottle!"

We all thought she was going out; but a whiff or two revived her.

That fainting spell settled, of course, the matter of young Betty going to Mrs. Poeller's school for young ladies, and not a moment too soon as events proved. With a dressmaker in the house, and Aunt Letitia assisting, it required six weeks' steady work, between sewings and fittings, to get the girl's wardrobe ready by the fall opening of the academy. Believe me, those were days of fine stitches and art needle work!

(To Be Continued)

Radio Lessons For Schools

Will Be Provided By C.B.C. States General Manager

Radio broadcasts for the schools will be provided by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation as soon as facilities are available and co-operation of the provinces has been obtained, it was announced by Gladstone Murray, general manager of the C.B.C.

(A resolution requesting radio broadcasts similar to programs presented by the British Broadcasting Corporation was passed by the Canadian Teachers' Federation at its Toronto convention.)

The C.B.C., Mr. Murray said, has been planning to establish educational broadcasts, "and we have already been in touch with educational authorities and the provinces." The corporation did not have facilities for afternoon broadcasts in some parts of the country but he hoped they would be available at the end of the year.

Beats Even Hollywood

A new divorce record for China is believed to have been established by Miss Chen Ti-hung, a Nanking singing girl, who is seeking her tenth release from matrimony. None of her marriages has lasted longer than a year. She is reported to be contemplating matrimony for the eleventh time when she is free again.

A REVOLUTION IN THE KITCHEN

Presto-Pack is a new and revolutionary way of handling Household Waxed Tissue, 45 sheets packed in an envelope which you hang on the wall. Then as you require it, just draw out a sheet at a time. You can't draw more. That's the beauty of it.

Try Presto-Pack today. You'll find it the handiest thing in the kitchen.



At grocers, druggists, stationers and departmental stores!

PRESTO-PACK

APPLEFORD PAPER PRODUCTS LIMITED HAMILTON ONTARIO

Warehouses at Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg

Highway Racketeers

Large Number Of Hitch-Hikers Able To Pay Their Way

If all the young, well-dressed, able-bodied men who solicit rides along the highway were really penniless and unable to furnish themselves with recognized transportation, there might be some reason for allowing them to pester passing traffic and for meeting their wishes, although it is often a decidedly risky business to take strangers into a car and many a man has found himself slugged and robbed as reward for his kindness.

But in all too many cases, these people who prey upon motorists are not only neat and well-dressed, carrying their belongings with them in grips or suit-cases, but have ample funds in their pockets to pay for transportation by means of train or motor coach.

The average young hitch-hiker is simply a petty racketeer who moves from place to place by his nerve and at someone else's expense and who boasts of his free travel at the end of his journey while he has plenty of money to move without such assistance.—*Brockville Recorder and Times*.

A Fortunate Province

Industrial Activity In Manitoba Shows Progress This Year

Though the West as a whole is hard hit by crop failures and other difficulties this year, Manitoba is not. Manitoba as a matter of fact is recording steady progress this year in all departments of industrial activity. Without boasting, and certainly with no thought of gloating over neighboring provinces in the West—whose misfortunes, indeed, touch Winnipeg and Manitoba deeply—these facts may be pointed out.

Manitoba has better than average crops, and will receive for them better than average prices.—*Winnipeg Tribune*.

Sounds Like Good Idea

B.C.B. Is Going To Hold A Conference Of Grumblers

The British Broadcasting Corporation, long a target for a substantial amount of public abuse, has hit upon a plan to calm its tormentors.

It has called the world's first "grumbler's conference" and has selected 20 delegates from big piles of mail which each day register listener's complaints. The "grumblers" will meet an official of the corporation's public relations department who will attempt to collect information through which programs can be improved.

You may now purchase fifty-nine varieties of vegetables, forty-six of fruits, thirty-two of fish and shellfish and thirty-three of meats in tin cans.

Little Helps For This Week

Lord, not my feet only, but also my hands and my head. John 13:9.

Take my hands and let them move.

At the impulse of Thy love.

Take my feet and let them be Swift and beautiful for Thee.

If a man is to God what his hand is to a man, let him be content and not seek further. Let him strive with all his might to obey God and keep His commandments at all times so there is nothing that would in any way oppose God. Let him keep his soul and body ready and willing for that to which God has created them. As ready and willing as his hand is to a man, which is so wholly in his power he moves and turns it whither he will. When the mind thinks nothing, when the soul covets nothing that is contrary to the will of God, this is perfect sanctification.

Tribute To Weekly Papers

President Of University In Halifax Stresses Their Power

Tribute to Canadian weekly newspapers was paid by President A. Stanley Walker, of King's University, Halifax, in an address to the Canadian Weekly Newspapers' Association convention delegates.

The power of weekly newspapers was stressed by the newly-appointed president of Canada's oldest English-speaking university. He said he wondered whether the French revolution could have attained the force it did were it not for the weekly newspapers of the time.

Presentation of a silver tray to retiring President L. J. Bennett, Carmen, Man., was a feature of the dinner tendered delegates. The presentation was made by immediate past-President Charles Barber, of Chilliwack, B.C.

Trophies for excellence in various phases of newspaper work were presented. H. P. Davidson, of the Wolfville, N.S., Acadian, received a gold-wrist watch offered for the best front page.

Waiter Must Be Adaptable

The customer is always right: All waiters in a leading U.S. hotel chain are required to repeat the pronunciation of words just as the patron says them. Thus if you order to-may-toes, to-may-toes is what your waiter calls 'em. But if the fellow at the next table orders to-mah-toes, they're to-mah-toes when the waiter repeats his order.

All motion pictures exhibited in Japan must pass the censorship of the Japanese home office.

Don't fool yourself into mistaking activity for efficiency. Most of the time it isn't.

Didsbury Pioneer.

Established 1908

DIDSBURY • ALBERTA

Published Every Thursday.

Subscription Rates: \$2.00 Per Year; \$1.00 Per 6 Months; 50 Cents Extra to Great Britain and the United States. Payable in advance.

Government, Legal, and Municipal Advertising: 10c per line first insertion, 12c per line (unchanged) each additional insertion. Local readers 10c per line.

Classified Advertising: For Sale, Articles Wanted, Lost, Stolen or Strayed Etc. 50c first insertion, 25c each additional insertion, 4 insertions \$1.00.

Business Cards: Special Rate of \$1.00 per month (1-inch) or \$11.00 per year if paid in advance.

Notices under Coming Events: 50c first insertion, 25c each additional insertion.

Card of Thanks (not exceeding 6 lines): 50c per insertion.

Obituary Poetry: 10c per line.

Transient Advertisements to be paid for when ordered.

Changes of Advertisements must reach this Office not later than Tuesday noon to ensure insertion in the issue of that week.

J. E. Gooder - Editor & Manager

Wet Cycle Coming?

The statement published in the Free Press a few days ago from Dr. Charles G. Abbott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, is that of a scientific man, identified with a scientific institution than which there is none of higher standing, and he speaks in a guarded manner. But he is quite hopeful of increased rainfall next spring. No scientist would make a loose or sweeping statement on such a matter, but Dr. Abbott has not only learned, from long study the effect of changing radiation of the sun's heat upon climate, but he also found a great accumulation of evidence that there are weather cycles of 23 years coming to periods of severe drouth, with ten-year periods of greater severity every 46 years. He thinks that now we are finishing up one of those unusually severe periods which began in 1929.

The evidence of the 23 and 46-year cycles, he finds in the reports of precipitation, going back for a long period, in the changing levels of the Great Lakes, in the rings in the cross sections of the trunks of elm trees in the Regina district, and elsewhere. And these cycles tally with rhythmic changes in solar radiation as shown by observation in California and other places.

There is no question but that these cycles developed in the past and that every 46 years there was great deficiency of rainfall for a more extended period. But it always passed away and was followed by years of normal rainfall and normal production from the earth. Of course, with this seeming regularity there might come a gradual change. And with anything so imperfectly understood as weather and climate, no scientist would make a definite prediction such as are made regarding eclipses of the sun and moon. The scientist makes no statement that cannot be backed up completely by conclusive evidence.

But when Dr. Abbott says that he is "hopeful" about more rain in the Canadian prairie country in 1938, and that that is when the return to normal precipitation "should" come according to records of the past, Westerners will cheerfully commend the carefulness of this general statement and more cheerfully believe that they have excellent reason to expect that the inordinately long run of bad luck is about to be warmed up, and that greater production and comparative prosperity will return again ere long. That, of course, is subject to the fact that the soil of the drouth area has entirely dried out to such a depth that it will take more than a year of normal rainfall to put sufficient moisture in the ground. But the evidence of a change for the better should have a buoyant effect.

— Winnipeg Free Press

"As the crackling of thorns under a pot, so is the laughter of a fool," and he is a poor invertebrate creature who allows himself to be laughed down when he attempts to stick to his principles and tries to do what he believes to be right. No coward is greater than he who dares not to be wise because fools will laugh at him.

Canada Year Book, 1937.

Valuable Guide in Statistical and Economical Data Regarding the Dominion.

Those who rely for their up-to-date information on the Canada Year Book, will be glad to learn that the 1937 issue is now available. This national official guide is now available to the public through the King's Printer, Ottawa, for \$1.50.

By special concession, teachers and clergymen may obtain paper-bound copies for 50 cents each, but only a limited number has been set aside for this purpose. Address the King's Printer, Ottawa, in sending for the book.

The 1937 issue extends to 1,100 pages covering all phases of national life. There are several important features in the new volume, besides the usual information. Chapter I, dealing with physiography of the country, has much information on mines and geology. Another special article deals with the "Fauna of

Canada," and there is valuable data on occupational life.

The Public Finance chapter gives a summary of the Dominion government tax system up to July, 1936, and deals extensively with provincial subsidies and loans. A special article appears on the Bank of Canada and the Canadian financial system.

This is the official statistical survey of the country, brought up to date and is recommended to all who wish to have such authoritative information at hand. The public is advised to place orders early, as the supply is limited.

WEEKLY JOKE

Little Johnnie, aged 7, had been taken to the zoo to see the animals. He stood before the cage of the spotted leopard for a few minutes, staring intently. Then turning to his mother he asked, "Say Ma, is that the dotted lion that everybody wants Dad to sign on?"

DEPENDABLE
THE
ALBERTA PACIFIC GRAIN CO. LTD.
LICENCED AND BONDED WITH THE BOARD OF GRAIN COMMISSIONERS

MIDLAND & PACIFIC GRAIN
CORPORATION, LIMITED

CALGARY - WINNIPEG - EDMONTON - VANCOUVER
Country Elevators at Principal Points in Alberta.
Terminal Elevator at North Vancouver, B.C.
Capacity 1,600,000 Bushels.
Members: Winnipeg, Vancouver Grain Exchanges
A. C. RANDALL C. W. ROENISCH
President General Manager

So Alberta Folk May Know...

ALBERTANS have heard from time to time a statement made that there appeared in the *Bankers' Magazine of the United States*, an article, the language of which, will be recognized by all who have heard it. The article referred to never did appear. You can read all about it in a statement issued by the Edmonton Clearing House, which appeared in the Edmonton Bulletin, the Edmonton Journal and the Calgary Albertan last March, and in the Ottawa Citizen last June. No matter whether Alberta folk hear these accusations under the guise of direct quotation from the supposed *Bankers' Magazine* or used as the words of any other person, they will be aware after reading the following, that the statements are false in any event.

Here is the text of the Edmonton Clearing House statement:

Banker Magazine Report Denied by Clearing House

EDMONTON FINANCE MANAGERS ISSUE STATEMENT REFUTING ALLEGED STATEMENT CREDITED TO U.S. PUBLICATION AND USED BY PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

For the purpose of keeping the record clear, and straightening out a situation which has arisen through the dissemination, apparently through misinformation, of a statement alleged to have been made in the August 25, 1920, issue of the *Bankers' Magazine of the United States*, officers of The Edmonton Clearing House, composed of Edmonton bank managers, have issued the following official statement:

On occasion members of the legislature and others have made use of an excerpt claimed to be copied from an issue of a *Bankers' Magazine*. The excerpt is as follows:

"Capital must protect itself in every possible manner through combination and legislation. Debt must be collected, bonds and mortgages must be foreclosed as rapidly as possible. When, through a process of law, the common people have lost their homes they will be more tractable, and more easily governed through the influence of the strong arm of the government, applied by a central power of wealth under the control of leading financiers. A people without homes will not quarrel with their leaders."

"History repeats itself in regular cycles. This truth is well known among our principal men now engaged in forming an imperialism of capital to govern the world. By thus dividing the voters we can get them to expend their energies in fighting over questions of no importance to us except as teachers (I would say traitors) of the common herd. Thus, by discreet action we can secure for ourselves what has been generally planned and successfully accomplished."

This quotation was referred to by a member of the legislature on the government side as recently as last Tuesday, again creating the wrongful impression that the banks are inimical to the common interests.

NOT CONTROVERSIAL

It is not in the spirit of controversy that the Edmonton Clearing House wishes to draw the attention of the members of the legislature and the public to this unfortunate inaccuracy, but it seems only fair that the public at large should be acquainted with the facts.

The individuals using the quotation create the impression that the offensive words appeared in some banking journal, presumably in Canada. No article using the words quoted ever appeared in any Canadian banking journal. We are also in a position to say that no such words used in the sense indicated by some speakers, ever appeared in the *Bankers' Magazine of the United States*.

CHARGE REFUTED

Communication with the publishers of the *Bankers' Magazine of the United States* elicits the fact that in the August, 1920, issue of the magazine, there was an article refuting the charge that any such viewpoint had ever been expressed by any of the United States banking or financial houses. Strangely enough, the quotation so wrongfully used was supposed to have appeared in the 1922 issue of the *Bankers' Magazine of the United States*, and it was this accusation that the August, 1920, issue was refuting.

We now quote from the article in the *Bankers' Magazine of the United States*:

"Seeking to convey the impression that the bankers of the country are in a conspiracy to oppress the 'common people,' various agencies in some of the middle western states are circulating a series of pamphlets containing what purports to be a quotation from *The Bankers' Magazine*. That such a statement as is quoted never appeared in the magazine or anything even remotely resembling it is of no interest to the originators of the propaganda whose sole aim seems to be to create in the public mind a false impression."

UTTERLY INCONSISTENT

There then follows, in extenso, the remarks complained of and containing the quotation which has been so wrongfully and harmfully used. The magazine then goes on to say:

"It seems hardly necessary to state that such words never appeared in *The Bankers' Magazine*. They are so utterly inconsistent with the high spirit of patriotism and of public service which the bankers of the United States have always shown, that they might safely be ignored as preposterous and absurd were it not for the inflammatory effect that such garbled and false ideas might have on unthinking minds."

"The reader of such literature, especially if he be of that far too numerous class that prefers to receive its thinking ready made, will be only too inclined to jump to the conclusion that there is a conspiracy of bankers seeking to destroy the happiness and prosperity of the people. In this state of mind, he falls an easy victim to any soap-box orator who holds out an equally false promise of Utopia in the overthrow of the so-called capitalistic classes."

COMBAT WITH TRUTH

"The way to combat falsehood is with truth — not with indifference, not with hysterical recriminations that only engender a blind hatred that shuts out all reason. If malicious and misleading ideas are being circulated about bankers, it is clearly the duty of bankers to be equally diligent in the dissemination of truth. The public must be taught a proper conception of what the functions of banking really are and the important part that it plays in the prosperity of the community. The shroud of mystery which has surrounded the business of lending credit must be removed. Bankers have nothing to fear from the truth."

"Much can be done through advertising. Already a marked change is noticeable in the character of banking publicity. More and more bank advertisements are being humanized and are making a real attempt to explain to the public something about the various services that a bank performs. But there is still room for improvement. There is still need for human interest publicity that will appeal to the man in the street and which will successfully compete with the propaganda of the radical. Until bankers fully awaken to the necessity for such measures, they cannot justly complain if at least a portion of the public regards them in a light that is utterly false."

HONORABLE POSITION

We have nothing to add to the remarks in this article in the *Bankers' Magazine of the United States*. We can only say it is the endeavour of Canadian banking institutions to maintain their honorable position, and to continue to give service to the public in the broadest sense of the word.

Our hope is that now the facts have been disclosed, responsible and honorable individuals will cease to quote that which is known to be false.

THE EDMONTON CLEARING HOUSE

This Advertisement is Inserted by Canada's Chartered Banks

Professional.

DR. W. G. EVANS, M.D.
Physician, Surgeon
Graduate of University
Office is New Open House Block
Residence Phone 50, Office Phone 120
Didsbury - - Alberta

L. L. CLARKE, M.D., L.M.C.C.
Graduate of Manitoba University
at senior House Surgeon of St
Michael's Hospital, Newark, St.
Michael's Hospital, Didsbury
X-ray in office.

Res. Phone 128, Office 63
Offices over Royal Bank

DR. H. C. LISEMEIER

L. D. S., D. D. S.
Dental Surgeon

Graduate University of Toronto
Offices over Royal Bank
PHONE 63
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LAWYER & NOTARY PUBLIC
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ESTATES MANAGED
MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED
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Barrister & Solicitor
DIDSBURY, ALBERTA,
Counsel: Mr. A. Lannan, Barrister
Calgary, Alberta.

W. S. DURRER
Funeral Home
Phone 140,
Government Licensed
Embalmer

Church Announcements

M B C. CHURCH
Rev. Oscar Snyder, Pastor

Sunday Services:
1:30 p.m. - Sunday School
2:45 p.m. - Preaching Services
7:15 p.m. - Preaching Service, including Young People's meeting every alternate Sunday.
Wednesday Evening, 8 o'clock
Prayer Service

UNITED CHURCH
Rev. J. R. Geeson, Pastor

11:30 a.m. - Sunday School
7:30 p.m. - Service
Westcott 11:00 a.m.
Westdale 3:00 p.m.

EVANGELICAL
Rev. A. S. Caughell, Pastor

Sunday Services:
10:30 a.m. Morning Worship.
11:30 a.m. Sunday School.
7:30 p.m. Evening Service.
Monday 1 p.m. Jr. Christian Endeavor.
Monday 5 p.m. Intermediate.
Monday 7:30 p.m. Senior.
Wednesday Evening, at 8, Prayer Meeting.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND
Rev. A. D. Currie

Aug. 8 - 11 a.m. Holy Communion by the Rector
.. 22 - 3 p.m. Evensong by Mr. Holmes, Olds
Sept. 12 - 11 a.m. Matins by Mr. Holmes, Olds

LUTHERAN CHURCH
Rev. J. J. Kuring, Pastor

Westcott - English Every Sunday 11 a.m.
Germans - First, third and fifth Sundays at 10 a.m.
Didsbury - German Every Sunday at 2:30 p.m. except the fourth

Train Time at Didsbury

NORTHOUND
11:15 a.m. Daily - Except Sundays
10:30 a.m. Daily - Except Sundays
6:10 p.m. Daily - "Chinook."
6:25 p.m. Sunday - "Chinook."
SOUTHWIND
11:15 a.m. Daily
11:30 a.m. Daily - "Chinook."
5:30 p.m. Daily - Except Sundays
1:45 p.m. Sunday - "Chinook."

Burnside Notes

Long Pine WI met last Thursday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lyons, with Mrs. Pete Schumaker as joint hostess. It was decided to hold a Hallowe'en Dance. Mrs. Otto Faas won the 10 cent draw, and Mr. and Mrs. Vines won the prize for the greatest number of songs guessed correctly. Mrs. Lyons gave a paper on "Home Economics," and Miss Marie Chambers gave a splendid talk on "Nursing." The October meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Bert Ross.

Notes From the West.

Threshing is well underway. Reports are that yields are not very heavy, but the grades are good.

Sunday visitors with Mr. and Mrs. Stakman were Mr. and Mrs. Blain.

Mr. and Mrs. Hosegood had Mr. and Mrs. McLeanis as dinner guests on Sunday.

Miss J. Mansson was a Sunday afternoon visitor with Mr. and Mrs. Campbell.

Walter Dobson and George Kemp of Calgary, spent a couple of days at the former home last week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hogg were Sunday visitors with Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Miller, accompanied by Mrs. Miller's sister from Washington, visited with Mr. and Mrs. D. Evans Monday.

There is a regular plague of cockroaches in the Elkhorn district, almost all farmers reporting losses of chickens, turkeys, etc. Alex Blain shot one today, so did Arnold Hogg, but they are still to be seen in three and fives.

Items of Interest

Immense prostration of Turner Valley oil production, including that of Rosalite, was decided upon at a conference of oil producers and Hon. N. E. Fanner, minister of lands and forests, at Calgary.

Stressing the fact that the production would be only a temporary measure, Herbert Greenfield, president of the Oil and Gas Association of Alberta, said that it would not limit the production of oil which is up to 65 per cent of its capacity. Mr. Greenfield said production was made necessary by the fact that some 200,000 barrels of Turner Valley oil was being shipped to the U.S. and at Calgary at the present time.

Infantile paralysis struck Calgary for the first time in a year last Monday, when a two-year-old girl was stricken to the city at 17th avenue west. As a result Dr. W. H. Hill, city health officer, issued modified restrictions for school children up to 15 years of age. All school children were instructed not to congregate and to stay on their own properties except during school hours.

Projects which will provide vocational training for approximately 5,000 unemployed young people in this province, have been approved by representatives of the provincial and Dominion governments. Premier Aberhart, as minister of education in an order of his recently released Monday, An outlay of \$160,000 is involved, of which \$80,000 is to be provided by the Dominion government under the youth rehabilitation scheme. Estimates of the last session of the House of Commons, and this will be matched by a similar sum from the provincial government.

Alberta's weekly newspaper publishers will be prepared to answer unjustified attacks that have been levelled against the press of Alberta and the Dominion, when the annual convention of the Alberta division of the Canadian Writers' Newsprint Association is held at Edmonton on October 8th and 9th. Members of the executive committee met in Calgary on Saturday to make plans for the meeting. Mr. H. T. Hallsworth, president, estimated that there should be a record number of delegates in attendance.

Skater is Creator of Rhythm On Ice

With Sonja Henie, Queen of the Silvery Skates, executing dazzling dances on crystal ice and romancing with Don Amache, Adolphe Menjou and others in giddy performances that shoot more lovable than ever, Ned Sparks dead-panning his way to new laugh highs, the Ritz Brothers singing amazingly smoky, Arline Jean, the capital of comedy, Borrah Mayhew and his girls playing hot rhythms on their harmonicas, "One in a Million," spectacular musical smash, comes to the Opera House this Friday and Saturday.

The plot of sparkling Sonja's first screen triumph is to do with a troupe of American entertainers in straightened circumstances, who are travelling Europe under the wing of their agent, the showman, Ned Sparks (Adolphe Menjou). They arrive at a Swiss resort, where they were to have put on a performance, but find that the hotel has closed down. Installing his skates at a little Alpine house, Menjou discovers a marvelously gifted amateur ice skater in the person of a beautiful little Gretl the innkeeper's daughter (Sonja). She has won the Olympic figure skating championship. Amidst complications during which Menjou overcomes his shyness and finds a home by attempting to put her in a professional skating exhibition, Sonja finds occasion to give some stunning examples of her genius as a dancer on ice and of the show.

With a hundred gorgeous girls in sensational ice revues and a dazzling winter wonderland of breath taking beauty, you will find this the wonder show of 1937.

With a hundred gorgeous girls in

sensational ice revues and a dazzling

winter wonderland of breath taking

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Now!

IN
PACKAGES 10c
POUCHES 15c
1-lb. TINS 70c

IN SMART NEW
MOISTURE PROOF POUCH

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Canada's mining industry is making new production records this year, led by gold, nickel, copper and lead.

Mohandas K. Gandhi, leader of the Indian National movement, was advised by his physician to take a complete rest. He was found to be suffering from high blood pressure.

The Taj Mahal, India's wonder monument, has been placed under repairs and the total cost of restoring the famous shrine may amount to \$37,000.

The question of providing a chapel for the Order of the British Empire, in the same way that St. George's Chapel, Windsor, is the chapel of the Garter, is under consideration.

Prince Boris Golitzine, member of one of the proudest families of czarist Russia, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for stealing state property.

Nazi party members who are Rotarians must terminate their Rotary membership by Dec. 31 or become liable to penalties, according to an order from the chief Nazi judiciary at Munich.

The engagement of Egypt's young King Farouk to Mlle. Sasi Naaz, 16-year-old daughter of Youssef Bey Zulfikar, councillor of the Alexandria mixed court of appeals, has been officially announced.

Dr. R. M. Dawson, for several years professor of political economy in the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, has been appointed associate professor of political economy in the University of Toronto, President H. J. Cody announced.

Highest wheat yield in Saskatchewan this year was reported by Dan Feschuk, who said he got 48 bushels to an acre, No. 1 northern wheat from his farm, 25 miles north of Prince Albert. The Meathpark, Sask., farmer did not mention the size of field producing the crop.

Ideal Farm Course

University Of Saskatchewan Offers Special Tuition During Winter

A special course, of particular interest to farmers and their sons, will be given this winter at the University of Saskatchewan. Objectives of the course are to develop successful farmers, understanding citizens and rural leaders. The course will start October 28 and will be completed on March 28 of next year. Tuition in crop production, feeding and management of livestock, farm motors, English, horticulture and beekeeping, dairying, poultry, general science, gymnastics and swimming and present-day problems are on the first year curriculum. In the second year cereal and forage crops, breeds and breeding of livestock, building construction, blacksmithing and carpentry, public speaking, farm management, veterinary hygiene, soils, general science and discussion of present-day problems will be studied.

Mounties Will Keep Horses

The time may never come when Canada's red-coated mounted police—a pictured astride a motor-bike instead of the traditional silken steed—will be done away with entirely says Commissioner Sir James H. MacLaren, who was visiting in Halifax.

Patent Worth Noting

Does Away With Annoying Skid Of Paper Napkins

United States Patent No. 2,009,831 is worth noting. It is destined to do away with the old-fashioned skidding paper napkins which one spreads on one's lap at the start of a meal and finds two minutes later on the floor.

The new non-skid type of napkin adheres to the abdomen, however precipitous. You simply press one corner against our clothing, and it's anchored. Does not harm the most delicate fabrics.

Life, you see, gradually approaches a sort of homely perfection, all the little inconveniences ironed out, only the large grotesqueries remaining unchanged from year to year—war, poverty, melancholia, and the lethal fumes from internal combustion.—New Yorker.

MAKE THIS MODEL AT HOME— JABOT FROCK BESTOWS SLENDER LINES

By Anne Adams



Here's a flattering contribution to your Mid-season and Autumn wardrobe—a becoming afternoon frock that will be the admiration of your weekly bridge club and steal the limelight at teas and parties! So young and slender will you appear in Pattern 4447, that it won't be necessary for you to go on a "Hollywood diet". There's a world of charm in the dainty, three-quarter length sleeves, rippling jabot, becoming V-neckline, and gracefully flared skirt. And best of all, these style features are as easy as they can be to cut 'n' stitch. Perfect in soft triple sheer. Pattern 4447 is available in women's sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50. Size 36 takes 3½ yards 39 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coin or stamps (coin preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number, and send order to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

An explosion on the sun, loud enough to reach the earth, would not be heard by us until about 15 years afterward.

Health
LEAGUE
of
CANADA
presents
TOPICS
of
VITAL
INTEREST
by DR. J. W. S. McCULLOUGH

ARTICLE No. 8

CANCER RESEARCH NO. 2

Cancer, in the opinion of the Cancer Council recently established in the United States, to be a clearing-house for authentic cancer information, "is the greatest public health problem before the world to-day." Its death-rate is nearly three times that of tuberculosis. Millions are being spent on cancer research yet there is still far too little money available for this work.

In whatever work of the kind undertaken no formal attempt should be made to regiment or organize research under the direction of a super-mind or dictator. No one person is capable of directing the work of cancer research in the various fields involved—the fields of surgery, radiation, biology and chemistry.

Research in cancer lies in the hands of the clinician, whether he be engaged in surgery or in the use of X-rays and radium, and those of the laboratory worker.

The cancer cell has some special characteristics. It contains more sugar than the normal cell; it usually breaks down sugar in a different way from that in which the normal cell breaks down sugar. Yet it contains ferment which the normal cell contains and it does not vary essentially from normal cells growing at the same speed. It is probable that, before we find a means of stopping the rapid growth of a cancer cell, we must find a means of making it grow, or the reason why it grows.

We know, for example, that if the thyroid gland fails to grow (that it fails to secrete its substance), the child will grow up an idiot (a cretin). On the other hand, if another gland (the pituitary) develops too much, the child grows to be a deformed giant (acromegaly). In these cases the body cells are under the influence of certain body juices, called hormones. But there is no evidence that the cancer cell is under the influence of these or other ductless glands. That is probably why it is a cancer cell.

It is well known that healthy normal cells are far more resistant to the effects of x-ray and radium than cancer cells. It is for this reason that x-rays and radium are valuable in treatment. It is for research to discover the reasons for all these things. Past success in the field of research offers high hope that the secrets of cancer will eventually be discovered.

Next article: "Prevention of Cancer—No. 1."

Editorial Note: Readers desiring the complete set of Dr. McCullough's cancer articles at once may secure same by writing to The Health League of Canada, 105 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

Strange Fact About Trees

Roots Of One Will Never Touch Another Underground

The roots of one tree will never touch those of another underground. This fact was established by Professor M. A. Raines, of Howard University, who for years has investigated the matter. Further, he finds that in trees and plants of the same species, the roots of the younger invariably bend slightly so as to allow the roots of an older plant to pass.

Most plants and trees are sensitive, and Professor Raines thinks that the roots give off some elusive compound—probably electric—which repels. He has trained roots to meet each other, but when nearly touching, they invariably turn aside.—Montreal Star.

One-third of the artificial silk, known as rayon, is manufactured in the United States.

Girls usually cease to grow between the ages of 15 and 16

World Prison Census

League Of Nations Asks Commission To Prepare Figures

A complete census of the world's prison population, as far as possible, is to be made at the end of this year. The International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, a body of over fifty years' standing, has been asked by the League of Nations to carry out such a census. The figures are to include all persons over the age of 18 who are deprived of liberty, exclusive of those detained on account of physical or mental unfitness.

Investigations have already been carried out in some 88 countries. These show that the number of prisoners in the British Isles is lower in proportion than in any other country of the world.

The figures of prisoners to every 100,000 members of the population are: In England and Wales, 29.9; in Scotland, 26.7; in Northern Ireland, 30.9, and in the Irish Free State, less than 20.

In Germany, apparently exclusive of prisoners detained in concentration camps, the ratio runs up to nearly 157. In Bulgaria there are 152, Poland 150, Lithuania 161, Latvia 212, and in Estonia the large number of 275.—Manchester Guardian.

Easy Way To Collect

Heirs Of Money-Lender In India Are Lucky

A most useful ghost is reported to be wandering about at Karimnagar, near Hyderabad, India. It is the ghost of a money lender known during his life as the "Shylock of Karimnagar," who had difficulty in collecting his debts when he lived, but whose ghost is having none now.

The debtors, who owed several thousand rupees at the time of the money lender's death, are reported to be rushing to pay their debts before the ghost pays them a visit. It appears that the debtors settled down after the money lender's death with that "come and collect it" expression for his heirs. Then one of them was visited by a ghost one night; and then another, and another, so the story goes. The heirs, who in a less credulous district might be credited with having something to do with the "ghost", are sitting back and collecting both capital and interest as fast as they can.

Daffodils For Christmas

Easy To Have Through New Method Used For Bulbs

Daffodils bloom in the garden for only a comparatively short season, but they are "in season" at the florists' shops for months. Experiments proved that bulbs could be made to bloom earlier by storing them at 50 degrees Fahrenheit for a month or more in August and September, just before planting them in the early fall in the pots or flats, in which they are to be forced in the home or greenhouse.

This is now a recognized method, and dealers sell bulbs treated in this way for growing indoors or in greenhouses. Bulbs sold to home gardeners are not stored cold because it would promote too early blooming in the garden, when flowers might be nipped by wintry weather. Thanksgiving daffodils are possible, and it is comparatively easy to have plenty of fine quality daffodils by Christmas.

Presses Never Wait

So Reporter Only Took Half Hour To Get Married

"Reporter takes bride before breakfast" or some similar caption ought to go on this story.

At 8 a.m. Jerald E. (Jerry) Wengler, newswriter in Niagara Falls, New York, called his boss, suave John A. Filippelli, and told him bluntly, "You're the best man."

"I know it," came back indifferently, "so what?"

Impatiently: "I'm being married at 9 o'clock in St. Mary's Church. You'll have to stand up for me."

"You what? Gee! All right!"

At 9:30 Jerry was back at his typewriter. The honeymoon must wait its time. Presses never wait."

Little Betty was dressed in a bathing-dress and taken into the water for the first time. Soon her voice was heard:

"Mother, is this thing supposed to be keeping me dry, 'cause it isn't a bit."

THE CANADIAN ADVENTURE TRIP OF BOB SIM, AN ONTARIO FARM BOY

No. 11 of a Series of 16 Letters

Bob sees "real" mountains for first time—puzzles over Social Credit—visits Mormon town of Cardston—learns new farming method which preserves moisture.

Ed. Note: We do not assume responsibility for any of Mr. Sim's ideas—after all he's only twenty-one and his comments are his own.

Th crest of Alberta, you will remember, is the cross of St. George with a wheat field beneath, backed by a range of mountains with a log cabin in the background. It is a good picture of Alberta, for though the foothills and mountains may dominate the architecture of the landscape, agriculture is the foundation of the economic system. The entire population totalling less than the city of Montreal, is largely rural, although it has many thriving cities. Enough of that. On to the travels of your caravaneers—a word of our own coining.

Last week, remember, you left us at Lloydminster, half in and half out of Saskatchewan. From there we drove to Edmonton, in a blinding rain. From Edmonton we have gone south at our leisure until to-day we drove across the forty-ninth parallel of latitude into Montana to visit the glaciers, and travel their famous mountain roads. This week has been unique in two particulars. We saw real mountains for the first time, if the Hamilton mountain and the Blue Mountains of Collingwood can be discounted. Then we reached the most northerly point of our trip. Sleeping under the stars almost six hundred miles north of our homes on the Old Ontario Strand, we agreed that we had never seen a more dazzling spectacle than the Northern Lights.

Edmonton—Seat of Social Credit

Before recounting our encounter with Mr. Aberhart let me describe the attitude of the people to Social Credit. You know the old belief that certain types of foam on tea will bring good fortune. Nobody will admit they believe it, yet most people try to get it out on a spoon. Just in case.

When we inspected the Alberta Assembly, the guide showed us the immense seating of the Social Credit party, with five lonely seats for the Opposition—the quintuplets they are called. Yet few will admit they voted Social Credit to-day. No man in public life has been more abused than Mr. Aberhart—Abie they call him, or worse. The press disapproves almost universally. The script issued last winter is almost worthless. In all our travels we have met only two staunch supporters of the government. The one a Mormon in the south, the other a tourist. "Social Credit may be killed by big interests," he said, "but if it is, it will be the irreparable loss not only of Alberta but of the whole world."

Yet the government enjoys, in spite of all this, enough confidence from the people that they maintain office, and by admission of its worst enemies, would probably be returned to power if an immediate election were called. What is the reason?

The people hate to admit they were fooled. Perhaps. But more than this, they like the idea of \$25.00 a month. Who wouldn't? In addition the people are extremely well informed on economic matters, they think they have a solution. The Wise Men in the East say "No". A little knowledge is a dangerous thing; perhaps these farmers and tradesmen know too little to change capitalism.

We sought Mr. Aberhart to question him. Each man behind a pillar at the provincial capital, awaited his arrival. He arrived at ten, a late hour to start the day methinks, and we swooped down on the astonished premier. Caesar could not have looked more astonished when confronted by the conspirators at the ancient capital. He posed for a picture, but declined an interview.

The Mountains, The Mormons And Dry Farming

"Mormon is a nickname", the elder told us, "but since it means a good people we carry it on. Our right name is Latter Day Saints." Our first attempt to get in their million dollar temple at Cardston was frustrated. Later we penetrated the Assembly Hall, where the elder lectured us on the principles basic to the faith. But we did not penetrate the inner sanctuary where pilgrims cannot go who drink tea, coffee or alcoholic liquors. Nor did we see the baptismal font which stands on the back of four graven, life-size oxen. In this font ancestors of believers are baptised by proxy.

There are ten thousand Mormons in the Cardston district. This year their crops are good, although the rainfall is light. They explained the new farming method to me. The farm is not fenced as in the East, but is planted in twenty rod strips, usually a mile long. These strips alternate crop and summer fallow. Curiously they do not plough summer fallow but double disc it. This makes a trash cover which helps to preserve the moisture.

My space is gone, so my story of the mountains must wait a week.

HE WAS AFRAID TO CROSS A STREET

Lost His Nerve After 12 Months' Agony

Suffering from acute rheumatism in both his knee joints—treated in hospital twice without result—so unnerved that he was afraid to cross a street—how readily every rheumatic sufferer will sympathise with this man. Read what he says:

"For 12 months, I suffered pain and misery with acute rheumatism in both my knees. Twice, I was treated in hospital—but it was no use. I could not walk up or downstairs. I was afraid to cross the street, for I had lost all confidence in myself. Fourteen days ago, I started taking Kruschen Salts, and already I am a new man. I can walk with a smart step, go up and down stairs with ease, and cross the street with complete confidence. My rheumatism is getting better every day." —D.L.

In a good many cases, rheumatism cannot resist the action of Kruschen Salts, which dissolve the painful crystals of uric acid—often the cause of those aches and pains—and assist the kidneys to eliminate this poison through the natural channels.

THE YELLOW BRIAR

A Story of the Irish on the Canadian Countryside

By PATRICK SLATER

By arrangement with Thomas Allen, Publisher, Toronto.

CHAPTER X.—Continued

The excitement of these goings-on brought a touch of color to Betty's cheeks, and, at times, the household again enjoyed the habit of human laughter.

"I may write you, Paddy," she told me as she left, "and give you the proper table manners for eating fish."

The mother received bulky letters from her homesick young girl, but their contents were seldom matters for table discussion.

One evening, Mrs. Marshall chuckled as she bespoke our attention.

"Would you listen to this, you gentlemen of Mono?" said the lady, and she read:

"They always said the men in Toronto were good looking and fashionably dressed. Indeed, Ma, I don't think they are as good looking or as well dressed as our own men up in Mono."

William Marshall looked up from his newspaper. "Would you convey to your daughter, mother," said he, "the thanks of Patrick and her father for those kind words."

We had a thronged time that fall and winter drawing the material for our new farm house. The plan was copied, of course, from the stout dwelling on the 4th line of Markham, but the location of the house gave Mr. Marshall a good deal of thought. He often spoke to his wife about it, and one morning asked her to step out and look the situation over. Nancy's mind was occupied with the weekly batch of bread. She swung the upper section of the kitchen door open, and glanced out over the rolling farm land.

"Just suit yourself, William," said she, "put it anywhere . . . out there."

Mr. Marshall asked my opinion. "Let us build it, Mr. Marshall," said I, "so every room'll get a kiss of the sun; and a kitchen window should give the womenfolk a chance to be observing the road without leaving their dishes."

So the house faces south by southwest, and my old kitchen fronts the highway.

The new farm house brought a deal of comfort and a dash of pride to the members of the Marshall household. But we kept the family pride locked up behind the heavy, drawn curtains in the chilly parlour; and it stole around stealthily in there, dusting the Jacques and Hayes walnut haircloth sofa and the formal, springy-bottomed chairs—all of which, now grown shabby, are in use to-day as a living memorial of honest workmanship—and being careful, of course, not to shake the spindly-legged little table that held the casket of waxwork flowers Betty had made for us. The sad truth is that for generations the best room in an Ontario farm house stood closed up

as a place of gloom, awaiting a death or a marriage feast.

But out in the great kitchen, the geraniums and fuchsias bloomed like love itself on their deep window sills; and neighbors dropped in aplenty to crack butternuts and shorten the long winter evenings with their chat. The religious doctrines of the day got a thorough going over. An itinerant book peddler had been pushing actively in Mono the sale of "The Great Red Dragon or The Master Key to Popery." I tasted the book myself, and its author impressed me as an ignorant and stupid person—but I let it go at that. However, when Paddy's feelings were not by to be hurt, Romish idolatry got its what-for in that kitchen. There was a fair sprinkling of Scottish Presbyterians in the district, and stout defenders were there to uphold John Calvin's cruel doctrine of the election of the saints and the other four points of difference with the Methodist creed. The Baptists, too, were sticking their heads above water, but their fenced-off communion table retarded for a time the growth of that great sect in the pioneer timbered lands of Canada, and on the wide plains beyond the Mississippi. However, the issue joined between "the jacket wetters" and "the baby sprinklers" raised heated arguments in the Marshall kitchen. For some reason, which I could not grasp, Mr. Marshall thought the fact that water descended from the sky on our heads instead of rising up to immerse our feet was a powerful argument in favor of infant baptism.

Doctrinal differences between the Mono Protestants may have been only skin-deep. Anyway I have always suspected as much since the time Isaac Cornish bolted the Methodist Connexion. An active member of the Quarterly Board, the good man had been a noisy opponent of the Presbyterian Doctrine. At a Sunday morning service in the local Methodist meeting house, Brother Cornish stamped down the aisle leading his numerous household to the family bench. The Cornishes always came last like the cow's tail.

At that moment, Rev. Mr. Berry was shoulder deep in his extensive opening prayer. Despite the squeaking of boots, the minister waded right on through his discourse, only pausing to explain: "And, O Lord, here comes Isaac Cornish—late as usual!"

With an angry snort the brother wheeled right about face, and tramped his family out again—thus giving further news to tell. Thereafter the Cornishes attended the Presbyterian church to hear Rev. Mr. Lewis preach the doctrine of the election of the saints.

However that may have been, a man's politics in those days were usually all one wool and a yard wide.

Nathaniel Carson and William Marshall were both liberal reformers—staunch, clear Grits, they called themselves—and they were faithful followers of George Brown and his Globe newspaper. When Mr. Carson got into the Marshall kitchen, he could cry: "Sanctuary!" Bob O'Newell knew his manners better, of course, than to attack a visitor right in the bosom of the family. The dog begged to be excused from the smell of that man—and went outside to wait for him.

Those were the days of bitter politics in Canada, and of ugly sectional strife that left scars upon us. At the time the politicians and their quarrels loomed up large in the life of the Ontario countryside. And in judging the strength and temper of Canadian feeling, let us not forget the rock from which we were hewn and the pit from which we were digged. Those who are ignorant of the past are always fearful of the future. But you and I, who have farred over the rough roads, would be glad to go cheerfully whistling down the smooth pavements of the morrow.

We usually had both sides of the arguments stoutly represented in that kitchen because Nancy Marshall was as hard-boiled and consistent a Conservative as her father before her, and, in her amiable way, she scoffed at the Mono reformers, and at all the dogmas of their creed.

"Tut! tut! woman," her husband would tell her, "you belong to the Middle Ages."

He never got in the last word in my hearing. But, like a wise wife, Nancy was content at times to hold a watching brief. She would cast a supercilious glance over The Globe

BABY'S OWN SOAP

Best for You and Baby too

newspaper, now and again, but merely to gather faggots to feed the fires of her contempt for the paper and its editor. For meaty, solid reading, she immersed herself in The Leader, a sophisticated journal that supported the tory side. It tickled Nancy Trueman pink, to find George Brown, the editor of The Globe, spreading his personal ambitions in large splurges on his front page.

"Ah, ha!" she would tell the enemy, "I see Brown has had another invitation to a free meal up in Zorra . . . the conceit of the man!"

And in those days of personal journalism, the editor not only tooted his own horn, but he may have blown it with immodest vigor. Mrs. Marshall did not like George Brown—and that was that. She declared him to be a surly, bitter-minded scandalmonger. She smiled at the trustful, childlike faith her William and his cronies had in the reliability of their party paper. One of them, a Scotsman in the village, had trouble with his eyes in the fall of 1856, and his good wife read him the weekly paper. One evening she was jogging along diligently through the various news items in small type, and finally she read:

"A contract has been let for the construction of a candle over eight hundred yards long between the two bodies of water, large enough to permit an eleven foot draft."

"Tut! tut! woman, it can no be!" the sick man exclaimed. "A candle! . . . what length?"

"But it is here printed, Sandy," the wife declared, "I'll read it again."

"Well! well!" declared the astonished man, according to Mrs. Marshall. ". . . if it were no The Globe, I'd no believe it."

At that time George Brown had led the reformers of Upper Canada through abuses that called for remedy, and he had earned their trust and confidence. To make a successful reformer, a man must have an aggressive spirit and a biased turn of mind that lets in light on one side of the subject only. Such qualities usually make him a tiresome travelling companion on a long journey; but they are specially ordained by nature for the purpose at hand. Even the little chick has, for the moment, a hard crust on its tender beak to help it peep the shell.

There was a bitterly contested general election in Canada in the mid-winter of '57—what with snow-blocked roads, open voting, free liquor and heads that needed mending. In those days, elections were rough fights like a lacrosse match with no referee on the field. In the nearby hamlet of Brampton, the supporters of the tory candidate rushed in their voters on the opening of the poll, taking complete possession of the booth by storm, and thus kept the other side out quite effectively on the opening day. Such a forcible showing of strength was thought to have an effect on the public mind, and many votes, as you know, are like fallen leaves that drift with the prevailing wind. No official list of qualified electors had been prepared beforehand for use in the election. Having for the moment spent their available voting strength, the Conservatives set in, on the second day, to obstruct and retard the poll. Every Liberal who stuck his nose into the booth was subjected to a time-killing catechism as to his qualifications.

(To Be Continued)

Imported From Brazil

Peculiar Frog In London Zoo Hears With Its Eyes

Visitors at the London zoo are greatly attracted by a frog recently imported from Brazil. When stroked by his keeper he howls like a baby and tears run down his face. When he inflates himself he looks like a rubber toy. To the attendants, however, his most arresting feature is that he hears with his eyes. When he buries himself he leaves only his hooded eyes above ground, and the hoods sensitively pick up sound so that he knows when anything comes his way.—London Tit-Bits.

A secret—something you tell one person at a time.

2218

The Strangest Railroad

Overhead Track Partly Built In Far North 35 Years Ago

Surely the strangest railroad ever built was that of Captain Bauendahl, a retired German navy officer, whom the celebrated explorer Roald Amundsen encountered in Spitzbergen 35 years ago, says the Canadian National Railways Magazine. Bauendahl had previously failed in several attempts to reach the North Pole, and perceiving that the prime difficulty lay in the extraordinarily rough surface of the ice in the Polar Sea, where the ice surface is broken into myriads of irregular hummocks, ranging in mass from the size of a brick to the size of a house, he commenced to build an overhead railroad track that would reach from Spitzbergen to the Pole, a matter of 800 miles. To this end, he brought from Germany a large number of heavy poles to be set up in the ice at intervals, and heavy wire to stretch between them. Some kind of a car was to hang by an overhead wheel which should roll on this wire as a track.

Bauendahl actually managed to get a few miles of his quaint railroad built before the patience of his workmen gave out. Amundsen, in his "Life as an Explorer," caustically cites the German's idea as a perfect illustration of the common human failing of inventing a plausible solution of a problem by considering only one of its obvious aspects.

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Little Helps For This Week

Be silent all flesh before the Lord. Zech. 2:13.

Be earth will all her scenes withdrawn; Let noise and vanity be gone; In secret silence of the mind, My heaven, and there my God, I find.

There is hardly ever a complete silence in our soul. God is talking to us almost incessantly. Whenever the sounds of the world die out in the soul or sink low then we hear God. We do not always hear because of the noise hurry and distraction which life causes as it rushes on. The soul is quiet loving God and keeping a calm mind in spite of all the imaginations that present themselves.

The Main Ingredient

Choke Cherries Used By Indians In Making pemmican

The Indian and Metis housewife has been busy picking choke cherries, of which there was a small crop in the Qu'Appelle valley. This berry is the main ingredient for making pemmican and was the only food used by the courreurs de bois and canoe men plying the Red and Churchill rivers, freighting the Hudson's Bay Company goods from York Factory to Fort Garry some 200 years ago.

These berries are crushed between two stones and dried in the sun, then made up in small cakes. A real meal is enjoyed by putting half a dozen of these cakes in a frying pan for 20 minutes on the stove, adding some water, and then melted fat with sugar and flour.

If one's diet has anything to do with his general health, the Indians must have the secret as there is very little cancer among the plains Cree Indians. However, they have not as yet found a diet to prevent tuberculosis, although this disease was unknown to them before the advent of civilization.

Civic Government

Can Be Administered In Two Ways States Dr. Butler

Discussing the New York mayoral situation, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler makes this observation: "There is no Republican way of governing a city and no Democratic way. There is just a good and a bad way, an honest and dishonest way." That just about comprehends it all. Political parties may play a useful part in presenting candidates for the choice of the electorate, but once the choice has been made the question of whether or not the city is well governed depends almost wholly on the personal equation. It is the character, integrity, ability and capacity to render disinterested services to those chosen that determines whether or not the taxpayers receive full value for the assessments levied against them.—Hartford Courant.

New High Record

Saskatchewan Produced More Creamery Butter In July This Year

The production of creamery butter in Saskatchewan during July of this year reached the sum of 4,191,094 pounds as compared with 4,177,401 pounds in the same month of last year. This is a new high record for creamery butter production in this province in a single month. The production of factory cheese dropped from 109,518 pounds in July, 1936, to 78,611 pounds in July, 1937.

Inhabitants of Tibet auction off the job of Mayor of the capital city, Lhasa, for the first month of every year.

Professor—"If I say 'week,' you think of seven days. Then if I say '30 days,' what do you think of?" Student—"Jail."

Still Enjoying Life

Twin Sisters In England Have Celebrated 94th Birthday

Twin sisters who have just celebrated their 94th birthday, Mrs. Martha Flint, of East Lodge, Sleaford, and Mrs. Betsy Etherington, of Horsham-road, Sleaford, are believed to be England's oldest twins. Daughters of a Horsham gardener, they are both widows. They can knit, crochet beautifully, and sew without the aid of glasses. Mrs. Etherington still does her own shopping, and attends a Baptist chapel regularly. Mrs. Flint, whose chief interests are her dog and her garden, says she has not felt better for years.

A fly was walking with her daughter on the head of a man who was very bald. "How things change, my dear," she said. "When I was your age, this was only a footpath."



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CJOC	950 kilocycles
CJCA	730 kilocycles
CFRN	960 kilocycles

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Agent for Beatty Washers.

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LOCAL & GENERAL

Mrs. Bolander left last Tuesday for a visit to Victoria, B.C.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McCloy who had spent a week's vacation in Banff Park, returned home on Friday.

Mr. Ed. Boettger left on Sunday for Vancouver, where he has taken a position in a sawmill.

Mrs. L. Wrigglesworth left on Sunday for Kelowna, B.C., where she will visit friends.

For all lines of Men's Fall Underwear.—T. E. Scott.

Miss Dorothy Armitage, of Calgary, visited friends in town on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Clarke left last week by motor for a trip to Vernon, B.C. and the coast.

Mrs. J. Cummins and son William left last week for Vancouver. They will also visit friends at Nelson and Chilliwack.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Reiber and son Arthur motored to Calgary on Sunday, where they visited with Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Morrow.

Mr. Earl Archer went to Edmonton on Monday, having been called by the Workmen's Compensation Board.

J. Scrutton, the Photographer, who expects to leave shortly, will sell you the negative of your portrait at 25¢ each.

How about it? Try one of our \$1.00 Work Shirts, they're extra good value.—T. E. Scott.

We have Boys Solid Leather School Shoes from \$2.15 up.—T. E. Scott.

The matron and nurses of the Didsbury Hospital wish to thank the exhibitors at the Community Hall School Fair for their generous donations of vegetables.

Many dramatic opportunities are provided for lovely Sonja Henie, in addition to her ballet on ice, in her first picture, "One In a Million," at the movies this Friday & Saturday.

Mr. Frank Barnhouse, city treasurer, and Mr. W. Barnhouse, superintendent of electric light and power, both of Edmonton, were visitors at the Ranton home on Friday.

Ten carloads of supporters of the People's League drove to Calgary last Wednesday to attend the big protest meeting held in the Victoria Pavilion.

The W.C.T.U. will hold a Tea and Sale of Homecooking on Mrs. Geeson's Lawn on Saturday, September 18th from 3 to 7 p.m. Proceeds for the budget fund. Tea 25¢

Dr. Clarke attended the convention of the Canadian Medical Association, Alberta branch, held at Edmonton last week. The doctor was appointed a member of the finance committee.

Bruce Clarke was one of the newsboys entertained by the Calgary Herald to a three-day vacation at Banff over the Labor Day weekend. The Herald gave this holiday to the outstanding newsboys in their employ.

Dr. Harold Reiber, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Reiber, has received an appointment as Professor of Chemistry at the University of California at Davis, Cal. Dr. Reiber was educated at the Didsbury Schools and at the University of Alberta. He was awarded a scholarship from the latter university for a post-graduate course at Berkeley University, California.

Buy your Work Shoes from T. E. Scott.—Where you get the best values for the least money.

HOGS

Select	9.60
Bacon	9.10
Butcher	8.60

BUTTERFAT

Delivered Basis at Crystal Dairy	30¢
Table cream	30¢
Special	23¢
No. 1	21¢
No. 2	18¢

EGGS

Grade A Lge.....	27¢
Grade A Med.	25¢
Grade B.....	16¢
Grade C.....	12¢

Pool Makes Payment to Government

Covering the principal and interest due in connection with the 1929 overpayment, the Alberta Wheat Pool made a payment of \$453,650 to the Alberta government on Wednesday, September 1st.

In 1929 the Alberta Pool overpaid its members, thereby sustaining an obligation to the lending banks. The Alberta government issued provincial bonds to the banks to liquidate the debt and in turn took bonds from the Alberta Wheat Pool. The Pool has since regularly made payments of interest and principal as they have fallen due.

Evangelical Church Notes.

The subject for next Sunday morning will be, "The Hunger of the Soul." The evening subject will be, "Seeking the Best."

CLASSIFIED ADS.

For Sale — Shetland and Welsh Ponies.—Phone 36, J. V. Berscht. (37c)

A quantity of onions, carrots, beets and potatoes for sale or exchange for grain. See me—M. Weber.

For Sale.—Enterprise Circulating Heater, almost new, with stovepipes. Apply to C. R. Ford. (36c)

For Sale — One Hampshire Ram Lamb. Apply to T. Patterson, R2 Didsbury. (362p)

Wanted. — Housekeeping Room (furnished or unfurnished) one day a week to give piano lessons; or room and board (own piano). Apply to V. Thomson, care of Mrs. R. Barrett. (36c)

For Rent After September 19th — Comfortable home; good barn and garage, chicken house etc. Hard and soft water on premises. Rent \$15.00 per month. Apply to the Pioneer Office or Mrs. M. Krebs, 211 Armour Blk., Calgary. (35c)

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Complete Reborning and Honing Service.

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PHIL ANDREWS, Prop.

For Men

"Pigtex" Leather Coats

For men; full zipper, plain or raglan sleeves, silk or plush lined.

\$10.00 & \$12.00

WORK SHIRTS

The largest selection we have ever had; fall or winter weight. Price range:

50c to \$2.25

SWEATERS

DOZENS of them, from fancy pullovers to extra heavy jumbo knits. Price range:

\$1.50 to \$6.00

Indian Blankets

With ancient designs

\$2.00

For Ladies

New Felt Hats

For the ladies. Snappy styles

Only \$1.95

Home Frocks

A Large Array

Prices **69c to \$1.89**

New Corsage Flowers

For Milady **25c and Up**

"PRINPATS"

the Popular Sanitary Napkins

25c

You'll Get It At

RANTON'S

EAT

At the

Bright Spot

for a Satisfactory Meal!

Just Arrived

"Wings of the Morning"
Print and Broadcloth

Dresses

The LATEST in ultra-smart dresses for ladies.

\$2.25 and \$2.50

Ladies New Fall Coats

\$12.95 to \$25.00

Mrs. WILSON'S

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THE GREAT
Hand Cleaner

From DIDSBURY

\$2.95

Correspondingly Low Fares
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Good Going September 24-25

Also Train 521 September 26

Return Until September 28

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